nel's Hair Suits. trimmed, for we in stock, and

at very low prices. ortment of Stuff nits, ranging in \$10 to \$40. KS

AND

ariety, in all the S and SHAPES.

SUIT CO., and Monroe-sts. Palmer House.

"S REMEDY. Do won have a Pain in your Back, Loins, or Side? If so, your Kidneys are diseased. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. the Great Ridney and Liver Medicine. It is prepared EXPRE-SLY for Diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, Liver, and pay, Gravel, Diabotes, Bright's Incontinence or Retention of Weakness, HUNT'S REMen knows to fail.

G. Taylor, D. D., Pastor First

eeler & Co's

VATCHES.

Wholesais, b. Hefail, Send for price list, Goods yent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agen flor the "MPLT FROM." Wigs made to order and warranted 292 kg. BURN HAM, and Manuson Sc. Objego. CANDIES. CELEBRATED THROUG at the Union expressed li perta, ila and upward. 2a, 40, 60c per in Addra orders. GUNTHER. Confe

TRUNKS. Tourista, Travelers, Excusionista, should visit.
CHAS. T. WILT'S
For Trunks, satchels, Base
de. It will pay.
No. 152 Healtonis

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Senatorial district the delegates agreed upon are E. P. Finch and J. N. Score. The felling among the delegates generally was favorable to the nomination of W. F. Vilas for Governor.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—When just a year ago
THE TRIBUNE was enabled to predict a surprise-

party for the Republicans in Maine, the situa-

tion was much more easily to be read than it is

at present. There was then such overweening confidence on the Republican side that not until

the last week of the campaign was any serious

work put in, and even then the managers were unprepared for the cataclysm which followed.

Careful observers, however, who had noticed

the systematic work the Greenbackers had been

carrying on; the discontent, uneasiness, and blind desire for any change, no matter what it

might be, and the disgust of the masses of Re-

publicans, were not at a loss to predict that a revolution was imminent, the only question being as to its extent. This year the state of

things is greatly changed. The Republicans

were not to be taken by surprise, and have been

working hard, but the capvass has been marked by such alternations, and the public and private

utterances of the persons supposed to be best posted are so widely different, that the closest observer, if he is at all conscientious, must confess him-

self on the very eye of the election as in a state

of doubt. Bluff is a conspicuous element in the

game of politics up in Maine, where it is desired

to keep the weak-kneed from deserting, and to

attract the "loose fish" who, at the eleventh

nour and fifty-ninth minute, go over to what

looks like the winning side. Last year I saw a telegram from a Republican editor in Maine, ad-

place. Gen. Grant said in Europe that be never

FRAUDS IN SUGAR.

ORED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The Treasury
Department is not disturbed by the so-called

report of Mr. McKay, that Demerara sugars are

not colored for the American market. The Department knows them to be colored for this

purpose. Assistant Secretary French says Mc-Kay, before he undertook the present mission,

was an applicant for an agency with regard to the same matter, first from the Treasury De-

partment, and afterwards from the State De-partment, in both of which he failed. The

Treasury Department has reason to believe that Cuban and Demerara sugars are

believe that Cuban and Demerara sugars are now being imported free into San Francisco via the Sandwich Islands, purporting to be produced in those Islands. The matter is now under investigation. McKay, it appears, is cugaged in building a railroad near Demerara, and is anxious that there shall be return cargoes of sugar for the vessels which take out his railroad iron. Judge French doubts whether the Ways and Means Committee has authorized any such investigation. Since the Treasury adopted its new regulations the duties on importations of sugars at the four orlicepal ports have increased more than \$7,250,000 over the

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The Bureau of

tatistics has received all the reports from Col-

ectors of Customs concerning the imports and

coin and bullion was exported last year than

to advances of values by Custom-House Ap-

praisers at New York upon imported velvets; in which the Secretary of the Treasury was held

same-being denounced as "Custom-House rob-beries of importers." This editorial has been

Congress,—apparently with a view of making the impression that the Treasury Department

publication was sent to the Secretary of the

Treasury by Congressman Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania; and Assistant-Secretary French, to whom the matter was referred, has written the following letter in reply:

the following letter in reply:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1879.

—The Hon. W. S. Shalmberger, Hochester, Pa.—DEAR SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me, as the officer having special charge of the Customs Department, your note of Aug. 25, with a paper inclosed purporting to be an extract from the New York Commercial Bulletin, entitled "Custom-House Robbery of Importers." The paper is in the form of a handbill, and no doubt intended for general circulation.

"Certain papers, apparently in the interest of the agents of foreign manufacturers, are constantly filled with complaints of the action of this Department in the collection of duties on

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

sed more than \$7,250,000 over the

VOLUME XXXIX.

EXPOSITION.

THE GREAT **AMERICAN EXHIBITION**

THE INTER-STATE

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

OF CHICAGO.

fow Open and Fully Complete in Every Department.

And forming the Grandest Display of the latest and best re-sults of Science, Invention, and

The Department of Machinery In operation, the very best ever shown on a similar occasion.

The Art Exhibition

The finest collection ever brought together.

The entire building filled with interesting and beautiful Music by the Loesch Or-

chestra. Admission, 25 cents. Children, Saturday only, 10

CUSTOM TAILORING.

We are constantly receiving additions of Choice Colorings of the Newest Shades and De-

SUITINGS

OVERCOATINGS.

Quality not excelled, and our prices are consistent with good taste and elegant garments.

LINDSAY BROS. TAILORS,

141 & 143 Dearborn-st.

ERKENBRECHER'S

Bon-Ton Starch

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemi-

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.

It is snowflake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands. els.

It is packed in Pound Pare Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe. It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches
Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,

CINCINNATI.

recher's World-Famous Corn-Starch for Food.

OTIS S. FAVOR.

Sole Northwestern Agents, Chicago. OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York London Paris-Steamers sall every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for

brownsmpton and Bremen. Passengers booked for brownsmpton and Paris at lowest rates.

HATES OF FASS AGE—From New York to South-manton, London, Havee, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second-cabin, \$60; steerage, \$30. Resure tickets at reduced rates. OELIGCHS & CO., 2 Howling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Jenus for Chicago. STATE LINE

tow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, \$6 according to accommodation. Second Cabin NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

saling twice a week from New York to Queenstown,
Iverpoo, and London.
Cash passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion
Icket & reduced rates. Steerage, \$28. Drafts on
Britain and Ireland.
Ter milings and further information apply to
"B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEWERAGE. Proposals and Bids Wanted

PHILIP STEIN,

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., PAPER WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

150 and 152 CLARK-ST. ADVERTISING.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Butler's Managers Attempt to Break the Republican Ranks

They Publish a Story that Pierce Was in League with Blockade Runners.

Thurman's Speech of Saturday Night Fails to Enthuse Ohio Democrats.

The Milwaukee Democracy Will Insist on Presenting Alexander Mitchell for Governor.

Ballot Counting Still in Progress in San Francisco Late Last Night.

A Review of the Situation in Maine-Greenback Bluffing-Blaine's Struggle.

BUTLER'S LATEST MOVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 7.—The Butler manager to-day showed their tactics by publishing in their organ a statement made by the Prohibi-tionists last week that Henry L. Pierce was in league with blockade runners during the War. It was intended to keep this charge in readines to spring later in the campaign if Pierce should be the Republican candidate for Governor; but the plan was abandoned and the publication is now made, with the groundless assertion that the story was being circulated by friends of John D. Long. The object of Butler's men is to make a serious breach in the Republican ranks. The substance of the long statement in the Clock is that ment in the Globe is that Pierce was in partnership with Frank W. Bird, Josiah Dunham, and H. W. Presby, and established a store in Norfolk, Va., ostensibly for the legitimate sale of cotton and other merchandise, but really to operate in the central territory of North Carolina, sending goods thereto to be exchanged for cotton, which was transported to Norfolk and from there to New York and Boston. years after by Dunham, who was not satisfied with the settlement made by Presby when the business was closed up in July, 1864, four months after the project was entered into, and was referred to Henry W Paine, as Master, and it is in his report, on hearing before him, of which there is no record, that one Johnson, Adjutant under the General in command of the district, did bargain with Presby and obtained for him permits for opera-tions beyond the lines of the Federal military forces. The Court decided, on the Master' report, that the ousiness was unlawful; that the cotton so obtained could have been seized by the United States, and the parties engaged in the enterprise were violating the law in trading with the enemy. Mr. Pierce will publish a statement in the morning papers denying in a most emphatic manner that he had any knowledge whatever of any transactions in the prosecution of that enterprise which were not perfectly legitimate and strictly in accordance with the law. The business was mone was advanced by Pierce on the request of Bird. The statement concludes as follows:

devoted to the chilly reception given Senato

friends of Gen. Ewing, who are opposed to the Senator, while others believe it to be the result of the general demoralization of the party and

sck of interest manifested in the general result.

It is a noticeable fact that many of the former

admirers of Senator Thurman are much

disappointed at his wavering on the financial question, and do not take any interest in hearing him further discuss the subject. The true reason is that the bummer

element has gained the control of the Demo-cratic party in the county, and that the older

and more able members bave been forced off. This, together with the fact that Gen. Ewing assumes to run the campaign in his own way,

regardless of the advice of the older members

has had the effect of driving many to the con

clusion that if Gen. Ewing and his friends are to take the whole campaign under personal supervision the opportunity shall be afforded them. That this meeting was a great disappointment and the surroundings humiliating to the Senator, is admitted by all.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

Madison, Sept. 6 .- There are no new develments that give any clew to the action of the

Democratic State Convention which meets here next Tuesday to nominate a State ticket. Mr. Mitchell's declination has thrown a damper on the spirits of the managers of the party all over the State, and the proceedings of the Conven-tion are looked forward to as a mere matter of

form. A large number of delegates were chosen

to-day, but they will generally come unin-structed in regard to a choice of candidates, and will act upon their own individual judgment in making up a State ticket. Some are in favor

of nominating Alexander Mitchell, notwith-standing the fact that he has declined already in advance, and voting for him in November. This would probably leave them without a candidate,

There are four candidates in Maine, as follows:
Republican, Daniel F. Dayis; Democratic, Alouzo Garcelon (Governor); Greenback, Joseph L.
Smith; Implacable Greenback, S. D. Greenleaf.
The Governor is the only State officer elected by
the popular vote. When there is no choice of a Governor, a majority being required to elect, the lower branch of the elect, the lower branch of the Legislature selects two of the candidates that were voted for and sends their names to the Senate, which must choose one or the other. Last year the popular vote was: Connor, Republican, 55,519; Smith, Greenback, 41,404; Garcelon, Democrat, 27,872; scattering, 31. As Connor was nearly 6,500 votes short of a majority of the total vote, the House had to choose two candidates, and, as the Nationals and Democrats united had 84 of 151 members, they sent up the names of Smith and Garcelon. The Senate, Republican by 20 to 11, choose Garcelon, partly because he was for hard money, partly because it was thought that his selection would disgust the Greenbackers, partly because some private coquetting of Bird. The statement concludes as follows:

"If I had known that any evidence had been given by which it was made to appear that I knew or suspected that my money was being used to carry on a traffic prohibited by the laws and regulations of the United States, I should have contradicted it then and there in the most positive terms. Had I known that the Master's report contained such a statement I should have taken measures to make it appear on the record that I was never knowing to the illegality of the transactions which were brought to light by the Court. To those who know me and know what I did during the War to strengthen the hands of the Government in maintaining the Union, it is hardly necessary to say that had I known or suspected the character of the traffic which was peing carried on, I should not have been concerned in it." backers, partly because some private coquetting with Smith proved abortive. Thus it happens that the candidate who did not receive a quarter of the vote of the State is at present its Gov-Special Dispetch to The Tribuna

rnor.
This year the Democrats have renominated This year the Democrats have renominated Garcelon and the Greenbackers Smith, and for the Legislature there has been a pretty general fusion. The understanding is that both parties are to co-operate to beat the Republicans and share the spoils, the section which gets the Governor abandoning the Senatorial succession to its ally. The Democrats are running a straight ticket, so as to COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 7 .- The topic of conversation to-day in political circles was wholly Thurman in his opening speech of the campaign last night, and the cause. Many attribute it to the fact that it was brought about by the

who in disgust at an open surrender might vote for Davis, from staying at houe or botting, and the Implacable Greenbackers are in effect laboring to the same end, since, by denouncing Smith as a traitor and running Greenleaf they are keeping votes from going to Davis and voters from staying at home. The Republicans, it is inited, may run Eugene Hale as a nominal candidate in a district or two if there is not a first-class chance of carrying the State directly, qualifying him by giving him a couple of hundred votes to be the second candidate that a possibly Republican House can send up, so that if there should be no popular choice, and the Senate should be controlled by the Opposition, it will have a case of "Hotson's choice" between two Republicans. KEEP THE OLD HARDSHELLS,

management has been such as to thoroughly prepare for a decisive victory. Too much stress has been laid upon the fact that resumption is a fait accompli, and that therefore the Greenback party has no raison d'etre; and there has been decisive accompliant to look the matternal desired in the look matternal party has no raison d'etre; and there has been a (quite natural) disinciluation to look matters fairly in the face. The farmers and artisans of Maine who were in the National ranks are neither knaves nor fools; visionaries many of them are, and many more have succumbed to the fatal fascination of studying the financial question and settling it in half an hour. They have feit and are still feeling the pressure of hard times, and in an era of distress folk turn against the party in power. It is doubtful if these people are to be converted by monster gatherings, brass bands, and immense orations: certainly the Greenback method of propaganda—clubs, fly-sheets, and personal discussions—is the wiser. But beyond all these, the Greenback party is

back party is

A CONYENIENT CAVE OF ADULLAM
for sorehead Republicans of all sort. Ror nearly
a generation Maine has been under an exclusive
positical domination, and many ambitious Republicans have been disappointed, and many
honest Republicans disgusted by the managers.
Greenbackism in the Pine-Tree State largely
represents Republican discontent, and this
class of Republicans have not been conclisted,—cannot be conclisted, indeed,
until the Hamilin regency abdicates or
is finally shattered. Further, there are the old
ant-Republicans who have had a prejudice
against voting for a Democratic ticket, or have
not felt any call to partake in a hopeless contest
under the old Democratic leadership. All these
classes are to be found in the Greenback ranks,
and it does not make much difference to most
of them what the hopelest policy of any party
is, or what success has waited upon Mr. Sherman's resumption plat. They are against the
Republican party, or the local managers. As
for the Democrats, they never had any hope of
carrying the State, and as anything
they can
take is so much clear gria, they will help the
tireenbackers by all possible means. I mention
these facts with some detail, so as to let Westcrn readers understand that "Greenbackism,"
as it exists in Mitne, is not absolutely the same
thing which it is in Massachusetts, in New York,
or in West Virginia.

CONCENTING THE PROSPECTS

at the latest hour before the election vou will
be advised by telegraph. I see that a majority
for Davis of from 3,000 to 5,000 votes is claimed
"with confidence." I cannot see precisely

We believe in the old Jacksonian motto, that to the victors belong the schoult and many bond once, call upon for. Cullom to kick every Democrat has any business
picking up the few crumbs that fall from Culons' table. Put this in your plea and smoke it,
Mesers. Oberly, Reddiek & Co.

It is about time for the Democraty is now full time
that it appeals a the part of the men whose devotion to printable part time for the Democraty is now full A CONVENIENT CAVE OF ADULLAM would probably leave them without a candidate, as those who know Mr. Mitchell's wishes in the matter are assured that he would not stand under any circumstances. The local feeling here is very decided in favor of the nomination of Col. Vilas, and it is said that a delegation of prominent Democrats will be here to-morrow (Sunday) to labor with him and get him to consent to be a candidate, if possible. Congressman Gabe Bouck has considerable following among the Greenback Democrats, as Gabe's ideas of finance accommodate themselves to a sliding scale. His nomination would not be acceptable to the Hard-Money Democrats, who will insist this year that the party shall be brought back to some bonest expression on the subject of the currency. The old politicans here seem to be quite at sea on the subject of the nominations, and are not disposed to hazard a guess, so that all speculation must be deferred until there are further developments.

MONDAY. SEPTEMBER 8, 1879.

accordingly. Brazz is bound by very strong financial these to work for Bouck. Congressman from the Sixth District, and Bouck will work hard for himself. He is anxions for the nomination for Governor next Tuesday, and confident of an election. He can't carry his own district. Last fall, while running for Congress, he made hard and soft-money speeches as occasion and the locality required. He is the weakest man the Democrats could put up. He will be cut here at home, and disastrously in Milwaukee, though he will run well in the lumber regions. He is one of the b'hoys. He is soft-money in his theories, so the honest-money folks will spew him out; and a National-bank Director, so the Fistists will oppose him.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Sept. 7.—The Milwaukee delegration to the Democratic State Convention held a caucus last evening, at which it was resolved to present the name of the Hon. Alexander Mitchell to the Convention for the Gubernatorial nomination. The only member objecting was James G. Jenkins, and he allowed himself to be overruled. The Hon. Harrison C. Hobart will present the name of Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Jenkins will second the nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 7.—Gabe Bouck states positively that the will be appropriate any algorithm of such a majority iwo months ago, and I can hardly reconcile the claims with the earnest-tation of such a majority iwo months ago, and I can hardly reconcile the claims with the earnest-tation of such a majority iwo months ago, and I can hardly as with the earnest-tation of such a majority iwo months ago, and I can hardly as with the earnest-tation of such a majority iwo months ago, and I can hardly seed for. It is, of course, a life and death struggle for Blaine personally, and if the Republicans prove unable to regain control of the State the consequences next year months are given by the septolic any the third party any Republican State they themselves cannot gain. Of the Blaine personally, and if the Republic soried to present the name of the Hon. Alexander Mitchell to the Convention for the Gubernatorial nomination. The only member objecting was James G. Jenkins, and he allowed himself to be overruled. The Hon. Harrison C. Hobert will present the name of Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Jenkins will second the nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 7.—Gabe Bouck states positively that he will not under any circumstances accept the nomination of the Democratic State Convention for Governor. He also gives it as his opinion that neither Gen. Brazg or Alexander Mitchell will accept the nomination. The strength of the delegation from this section of the State will go for Vitas for Governor and Sepator Andrew Haben for State Treasurer. As the candidates for Treasurer on both the Republican and the Greenback tickets live here, Haben's candidacy will make the campaign interesting locally.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 6.—The Democratic Convention in the First Assembly District elected as delegates to the State Convention A. T. Glaze and Tom Wall. The Third District Convention elected G. A. Bouck, Charles Morgan, and G. W. Shaffer as delegates. From this Senatorial district the delegates agreed upon are E. P. Finch and J. N. Score. The felling

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Diagatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—Republican leaders have been hard at work trying to get rid of obnoxious candidates for local offices up for nomination at Conventions to be held during the present week. The City ring had determined at first upon the selection of candidates whose sole recommendation was their activity in opitites, and who had got rich in office, but a majority of the press in the city have turned upon them in advance and demanded clean men, so that it is hoped that the slate will be broken. Philadelphia has been a Republican city by a good majority, but the Roublicans lost the Sheriff in 1876, and District Attorney, Coroner, and Comptroller last year, and if they persist in carrying out the plan arranged, are pretty sure to lose the Sheriff, Treasurer, and Register of Wills this fall.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUBLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 6.—The Appanoose
County Republican Convention, held at Centreville to-day, nominated the Hon. W. W. Walden for Senator, C. B. Miller for Representative, E. G. Ashley for Auditor, G. T. Pulliam for Treasurer, T. H. Morris for Clerk, and Harvey Coch-

rane for Sheriff.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 7.—The Democracy of Keokus County, in the Convention at Sigourney yesterday, nominated the following ticket: Representative, Col. C. H. Mackey; Treasurer, Levi Bower; Auditor, B. F. McCarty; Sheriff, H. C. Adams; Supervisor, Daniel Dodge, Superintendent, J. S. Bland; Coroner, H. Seaba; Surveyor F. P. Harris.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 8.—The Jo Daviess County Republican Convention was held at Elizabeth to-day, and put in nomination for County Treasurer the present incum bent, C. M. Greg-ory. James Burr, of Nova, was nominated for Surveyor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The count in the city is not yet finished, and the vote is so close that the offices mentioned in the last dispatch as in doubt still remain so. The count will be completed before morning.

NEBRASKA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 6.—The Democratic Coun ty Convention met to-day to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held in this city next Wed nesday.

mitting that Connor would be beaten and that hale and other Congressmen would aimost certainly lose their seats; yet at that very time, on Sunday night, he must have been writing the article I read in his paper confidently claiming the State and all the Congressmen.

THE CANDIDATES. "THE DANVILLE BOURBON." "Phocion" Howard, a well-known hard-shell, State-sovereignty Democrat, has started a new paper, of the above title, at Danville, Ill. The Bourbon preaches the whole Democratic gospel without mental reservation, or what the French call arriere pensee. It hoists the Tilden flag, and reached Cyrus W. Field and added a million to reached Cyrus w. Freid and suded a minor to his barrel. The following extracts from the opening number will show the spirit that ani-mates the Danville Bourbon: The Danville Bourbon offers this explanation of its program: It will be issued every Sunday, because that is the only spoceupied day in this region:

the only unoccupied day in this region;
Its price is \$3 a year, for that is what a good weekly newpaper is worth;
It will advocate bonest gold and silver money, and fight the National-bank monopoly;
It will support the paternal theory of Staterights: rights; It will assume a leading position in State pol-itics, and ignore local men and measures; That's all.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN. The Danville Bourbon will careestly and conscientiously support Samuel J. Tilden for reelection to the office of President. So long as the people are burdened with the expense and disgrace of a National Administration, so long will they be called on to elect a President.

We regard Samuel J. Tilden as a true disciple of John C. Calhoun and Andrew Jackson, and the most brilliant statesman this age and generation have produced.

We have faith in the people, and, having once elected Mr. Tilden to the Presidency, we believe they will do so again, and in 1880 by such an emphatic majority that no Zach Chandlers nor John Shermans will dare to set aside that verdict, as they did in 1877.

STATE SEAL.

state state.

The stalwart Republican editor is as ignorant of history as he is prolific in expedients. He knows all about the Federal Constitution, who framed it, what interpretations were given its provisions at the time of their adoption, etc. But ask him when, where, and how the Constitution of Illinois was framed, and he is as ignorant as a Mennonite.

The great seal of the State of Illinois adopts the Federal buzzard, but flies in an azure field the significant words STATE SOVEREIGNTY. And, to show their contempt for the nation even of that day, the designers of that s. al trailed between the legs of the Federal buzzard the words National Union.

If the pioneer statesmen who erected Illinois into a State did not know what State-Sovereignty meant, why did they make it the State shibboleth? It is sacrilege for the Stalwart editor to force an interpretation of the acts of the founders of the State which is as unjust as it is dishonest. The men who designed the great seal of Illinois were Whigs, and Democrats, and Federalists. They believed conscientiously in the principle of State-rights, and, so believing, in the most solemn manner proclaimed it to the world.

We challenge any Stalwart editor to reproduce from contemporaneous history one single speech or essay from the fathers of the State which denies the overshadowing importance of the principle of State-rights.

As it was believed in and practiced by the fathers, so do we believe in it now.

We believe in the old Jacksonian motto, that to the victors belong the spoils, and, therefore.

We believe in the old Jacksonian motto, that to the victors belong the spoils, and, therefore, call upon Gov. Cullom to kick every Democrat out who now holds office under his Administration. No decent Democrat has any business picking up the few crumbs that fall from Cullom's table. Put this in your pipe and smoke it, Messrs. Oberly, Reddick & Co.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Refuses to Receive Silver Dollars from National Banks.

Henry Watterson Delivers Himself of a Great Chunk of Political Wisdom.

He Canvasses Tilden's Chances as Based upon the Result of the New York Election.

How the Ten Dollar Certificates Were Disposed Of_Frands in Sugars.

THE SILVER DOLLAR. GETTING THINGS MIXED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.-There is new development in the silver dollar policy of the Treasury Department. The 10 per cent order by which silver dollars are to be forced out of the Treasury into circulation is main-tained, but within a day or two the officers of one of the National banks of this District, which is also a United States depository, say that a policy has been adopted which will enable the Treasury itself to refuse to receive sil ver dollars in payment of dues from the Na-tional banks to the Government. The case was this: A National bank which was a depository presented to the Treasury in the process transferring its account a quantity of silver cerficates. The bank was asked by the Treasury officials whether these silver dollars or silver certificates were received in its capacity as a Government depository from any Government officer. A negative answer was returned. The Treasury officers then REFUSED TO RECEIVE THE SILVER CERTIFI-

CATES. The theory of the Treasury appears to be that The theory of the Treasury appears to be that a National bank might buy the silver certificates at a discount and deposit them in its regular account with the Government, making a profit. This will not be allowed. The Treasury will also decline to receive silver dollars or silver certificates from National banks on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund. This is done on the ground that the laws authorizing the issue of National Bank notes requires that these notes shall be redeemed in legal-tender notes.

The Treasury officers maintain that nothing in the Silver-Dollar act

REPEALS THE PROVISION
as to the 5 per cent redemption fund providing
for the redemption in legal-tenders. The
friends of the silver dollar will, however, be
likely to reply that the Silver-Dollar act in its
language and intent conferred upon the silver
dollar the full legal-tender quality, and that
there can be no distinction between the United
States notes and gold and silver dollars. That moreover the Silver-Dollar
act itself expressly declares that any
laws or parts of laws prior thereto
inconsistent with such language and theory
were repealed by the Silver-Dollar act itself.
The point undoubtedly will be made that the
provision as to the redemption of Nationsl-bank
notes requiring that they be redeemed in United
States notes only, was by the Silver-Dollar act
repealed, and they may be redeemed in silver
dollars; that consequently the Government repealed, and they may be redeemed in sured dollars; that consequently the Government CANNOT REFUSE TO TAKE THE SILVER DOLLARS from the banks on account of the 5 per cent fund. The fact, meanwhile, is, that silver doilars and silver certificates are to be refused from National banks on account of the 5 per cent fund, or on account of any indebtedness whatever due from the banks to the Government except the indebtedness shall have been a deposit in kind by some disbursing officer in a National bank as a United States depository.

HENRY AND SAMMY.

WATTERSON ON TILDEN'S CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The Washington Capital publishes an interview between its correspondent, Buell, and Henry Watterson, relative to Tilden, which has some interest in riew of Mr. Watterson's known relation to Gramercy Park. Watterson is reported as having said: "If Mr. Tilden can renominate and re-elect Gov. Robinson that will settle it in his favor. Say what you may about the West-ern alliance, and all that, the man who goes into the Convention next year with New York in his pocket will be irresistible. If Robinson is renominated and re-elected Mr. Tilden will go to the Convention in that shape. Again, if Potter should be nominated and elected it would leave the contest to be decided in the State Convention to select National delegates, but the odds would still be with Tilden. If, however, Church should be nominated, whether he was elected or lost the State, the game would be un."

THE TREASURY.

A BANKER'S QUOTA.

Apecial Dispaich to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—As an Illustration of the extent to which the \$10 certificates of baby bonds failed to reach the common people, it is stated that on June 13 the Philadelphia banker, Drexel, sent to the Treasury \$820,-000 in these certificates to be converted into

THE TEN-DOLLAR CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Of the \$10 refunding certificates there were sold by the Treasury Department \$40,012,750. For the purpose of making the sale, 799 Government officers, mostly Postmasters, were designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories. But 509 of that number, bowever, qualified by filing a bond, and through whom sales were made to the amount of \$23,509,200. One hundred and eighty-four National banks were designated for the purpose, but only seventy-six qualified, selling \$1,197,670. The balance, \$10,-245,880, were sold by the United States Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer. The accounts of all the deposited in the Treasury without the loss of a single cent. There have been \$35,800,-750 refunding certificates presented for conversion into 4 per cent bonds to date. THE TEN-DOLLAR CERTIFICATES.

New York, Sept. 6.—The Assistant Treasurer here writes the Treasury Department: "There has been no change in the movement of gold. It still continues to accumulate in our vaults, whilst the amount of certificates outstanding remains nearly stationary. There is really no demand for gold, and, as it is less convenient than notes to handle, not only the annual production, but the imports, which are likely to be very large this fail, will naturally take the same direction. This accumulation in the stock of coin in the Treasury, in view of the fact that the customs duties are now largely paid in United States notes and silver certificates, is conclusive evidence of the general belief in the equality of these notes, and in the permanency of resumption. It will soon be necessary to use a portion of the silver vault for the storage of gold."

THE RUSSIAN MISSION. DEWELL'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Marshall Jew-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Marshall Jewell, ex-Governor and ex-Postmaster-General,
had an interview with the President to-day.
One purpose of his visit was to urge the immediate appointment of a Minister to Russia,
where Jewell was himself once Minister. Mr.
Jewell, who has just returned from Russia,
says that the business interests of Americans
demand that this country shall not be left without, representation. He recommended for demand that this country shall not be left without representation. He recommended Gov.
Fairchild, of Wisconsin, now Consul-General at
Paris, or Courtland Parker, of New Jersey.
In private conversation, Gov. Jewell says that
Gen. Grant, by his European trip, has done a
good deal for the United States, and that the
Americans in Europe,
IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY, PAVOR HIS NOMINA-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Blaine. Gov. Jewell met Gen. Grant frequently while in Europe, and is convinced that he would accept the Presidential nomination if it should come to him as a practical desire of the Republican Convention, but that he would not seek the place. Gen. Grant stands in relation to the Presidency now as he did at the first nomination. If the party wants him he would not refuse, but he does not seek the place. Gen. Grant said in Europe that be never

was successful in any position which he sought. He did not seek his first appointment as Colonel of a regiment, but told Gov. Yates, of Illinois, that he must appoint him at his own risk. Every office he has held since that time has sought him, and not the contrary. Gov. Jewell thinks Gen. Grant looks with this same apirit upon the next Presidential Convention, and he does not consider that any of his recent statements are in contradiction to this position.

are required at all times faithfully to discharge their duties.

""The judgment of the official Appraiser, who knows nothing about the value of goods, is always accepted," etc., is the language of the paper in question. This is an arraignment of the method established by Congress, as well as of the character of the official Appraiser who acted in this case. Gen. Ketchum, who thus acted, and whose judgment was approved by the Collector, is one of the four General Appraisers for the whole country. They are all men of large experience and night character: and no honest merchant in New York will question either the integrity, capacity, or expert skill of Gen. Ketchum.

"The statement in the circular is, that "the Custom-House is repeating on silk velvets the tactics of reappraisement and fictitious valuation that it has lately applied to kid gloves." It may be interesting briefly to note the results of the investigation of the Customs-officers with regard, not only to kid gloves, but also to manufactures of silk.

"The increase of duties received by the Government at the port of New York alone, by reason of the advances referred to upon kid gloves, during the year ending June 30, 1879, was \$176, 975.80, and that upon silk goods \$\$19,394.69.

"These results have been obtained by the fullest, fairest, and most public investigation possible, and are now generally acquiesced in by the merchants of the country as being just; and our own manufacturers of silk are receiving the incidental protection to which they are by law entitled. Very respectfully.

"H. F. France, Assistant Secretary."

NOTES AND NEWS.

ASSASIATION OF BRICE.

Special Disoutes to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—A private lete ter received here yesterday from South Carolina brings the intelligence of the assasination of Alexander Brice, of Wabalhaila, in that State, about eight days since. He was a native and a pronounced Republican. He served in the Leg-islature from 1868 to 1871, and was afterwards Treasurer of his county. Several weeks since he undertook the task of reorganizing the Re-publican party of his county, with the above esult. The jury rendered a verdict of "shot

by a person unknown."

A DISGUSTED NAVAL OFFICER.

The Washington Republic, this morning, has

The Washington Republic, this morning has the following:

Aprivate letter from Yokobams to a gentleman in this city, from a naval officer, save: "We have had a rest on the Grant entertainment, thank lieaven! The old man has gone to Nikko. It was hard work going to and from Taki. On his return the Yokobama residents gave aim a grand party; but, on account of shortness of funds, they are not going to lavite the navy officers,—none except Admira! Patterson and aid and the Captain. We were told we could go if we paid \$10, but we couldn't see it, and the Captain wou's go, and the Admiral wouldn't, if he could help it. But they borrowed our band just the same.

ATTER HIS BLOOD-MONEY. which show the balance of trade in favor of the United States to be nearly \$265,000,000, as against \$257,000,000 the previous year. The setal value of exports were \$710,000,000, and imports \$445,000,000. Nearly \$5,000,000 more of

AFTER HIS BLOOD-MONEY.

The Washington Gazette, the organ of the Stalwart Bourbous, referring to the visit of the editor of the Okolona States to the West, says that "he comes out West ostensibly on a lecturing-tour, but really, no doubt, to gather in his blood-money from his Radical backers."

still remains here, and the fact that he is a supporter of the bi-metallic theory gives color to the rumor that his name is under consideration as Minister to England.

A gentleman who has recently conversed with the President on the subject of the contribution of clerks for political purposes, and on civil service generally, makes the following statement: The President does not regret

coin and bullion was exported last year than imported. For the first nine months the imports were greater than the exports, but in the last three months the exports have increased very largely, turning the balance. There was more sugar imported than any other single article of merchandise, although the amount was over \$2,000,000 less than the previous year. The next article in amount of importation was coffee, which also fell off 2 per cent during the year; but the imports of tancy articles, silks, diamonds, and other luxuries increased, which is one of the surest signs of better times. The imports of fancy China and earthenware also increased largely. The largest increase in exportation was of wheat, which went up from \$6,000.000 in 1878 to 130,000.000 in 1879. The exports of wheat flour increased 10 per cent, horned cattle about 60 per cent, iron about 33 per cent, and tobacco about 10 per cent. The exports of provisions were about the same, but Octon 200 in 1878 to 130,000,000 in 1879. The exports of wheat flour increased 10 per cent, horned cattle about 60 per cent, iron about 33 per cent, and tobacco about 10 per cent. The exports of provisions were about the same, but the exports of cotton and oil fell off.

IMPORTED VELVETS.

THE ADVANCE IN CUSTOMS-APPRAISEMENTS—
LETTER FROM THE TREASURY DEFAUREMENTS—
LUTTING SEED TO THE TREASURY DEFAUREMENTS—
LETTER FROM THE TREASURY DEFAUREMENTS—
LUTTING FROM THE SOUTH.

It was a matter of conviction and principle with him, but he thinks, in the face of the with him, but he thinks and provided the face of the with him, but he does not charge the view of the policy. Having no political ambution to subserve during his Presidential term, he had hoped to foster

his country best."

HAYES TO HAYS.

The name of Col. Hays, the new Kentucky Judge, was the last to be urged on the President, and he doubtless owes his appointment largely to the last that he was not involved in the somewhat spirited contests which have taken place between some of the more prominent candidates. His case was fully presented here by Mr. J. Davison, of Springfield, Ry. Col. Hays commanded the Tenth Kentucky Infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, and was an excellent and popular officer, and is a citizen of standing.

Ohio Democrats are trying to induce Alexander Stephens to go West and make a speech in re-ply to Sherman and Schurz.

FIRES.

AT QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY DEPOT, Ill., Sept. 7.—The fire in this city last night, although not quite so destructive as was at first supposed, was the most sertous that has happened here for many years. As stated in last night's dispatches, the origin of the fire is unknown, and was unquestionably incendiary. It started in a livery-stable located in a business block on the west side of Washington Park, and the flames spread with astonishing rapidity over a large portion of the block before the Fire Department could get to work. There has been no rain in this vicinity for several weeks, and the drought has rendered everything combustible as inflammable as tinder. Fortunately there was no wind last night, as otherwise the greater part of the business portion of the city, as well as a large section of residence property, must have been swept out of existence. As it was, the Fire Department succeeded in confining the fire to the block in which it originated, and in saving the brick buildings on the east side of the block, with the exception of the four-story building at the corner of Fourth and Mala, streets, in which Masonic Hall, the Western Union Telegraph, than many other-offices were located. It was in the rear of this block, and adjoining the Academy of Music on Main street, that the fire originated. It broke out at 11:30 o'clock, and was not fairly under control until 3 o'clock. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000. The property damaged and destroyed included the Tilson Block, in which was located the telegraph offices, the Academy of Music, four brick blocks, two livery stables, Adams, Sawyer & Co.'s pork susse, and a large number of smaller brick and frame buildings. The following list of companies are interested: Hartford, \$7,000; Insurance Company of Morth America, \$0,000; Royal of Liverpool, \$7,000; Commercial Union of London, \$6,500; North British, \$3,000; London & Liverpod, \$1,000; Meriden, \$2,500; Merchants of Newark, \$2,000; Springfield Fire & Marine, \$1,000; Scottish Commercial, \$1,500; Fire-man's Friend, \$2,000; S Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
QUINCY DEPOT, Ill., Sept. 7.—The fire in this imports. It is not our habit to notice such attack; but, as you request an explanation of the section of the Department in this matter, an exception may be properly made in this case.

""A brief statement of the facts will show that what has been done, instead of being a "Custom-House robbery of importers," is, in fact, an exposure of the robbery of bonest importers and the Government by fraudulent agents of foreign manufacturers. The whole course of busines in the importation of silks and velvets, and many other goods, has been changed within a very few years. Formerly, merchants in this country ordered their goods directly of the manufacturers. Now, such an order is hardly known; but each manufacturer abroad has an agent in New York, who alone has authority to sell his goods. Many of the manufacturers of these goods utterly refuse to sell them directly to our merchants, thus clearly showing a conspiracy between them and their agents to defraud the revenue. In this way all competition was destroyed, and our merchants were, in fact, compelled to bay a higher price for their goods than would be build in an open market, and the profit of the transactiom was shared by the manufacturer and his agent. This middleman, usually a foreigner, was enabled by this means to control the whole business; and it is a significant fact that about 95 per cent of all the silks and velvets imported into this country have recently come into the port of. New York, and through the hands of these agents.

"In fact, our agents ascertained that merchants in all the principal cities, East and West, were ordering silk velvets of these agents at a price agreed upon, to be delivered in future; and, in some instances, such orders were given even before the goods were manufactured. When these velvets came to the Custom-House and the duties were added, they were found to be invoiced at from 20 to 40 per cent below the price at which they had been soid.

"An investigation was had, and, under Sec. 2,922, Revised Statutes, the importers and consign

AT COLUMBUS, O. AT COLUMBUS, O.
COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 7.—A fire this afternoon
destroyed the dry-building of Thomas Bergen.
Loss, \$700. Also, the building and machinery
belonging to G. W. Weyman. Loss on building, \$400; on machinery, \$8,000; no insurance.
The building was set on fire by boys who were
smoking inside.

AT RUSHFORD, MINN.

52. FAUL. Minn., Sept. 7.—The Rush
Wagon Company's shops at Rushford, M
burned this merning. Loss, \$90,000; ins
for \$3,00.

UP IN A BALLOON.

CINCT MATI, Sept 'V.—Prol. Leon maballoon ascension at 5 o'clock this after from t s western part of the city, goin during rather lively wind. His balloon entered the clouds, and was out of About do'clock he made a landing near boro. C., sixty-five miles distant, having his rectaining. He states that he intended ing on: Valuat Hills, in the castern part of city, but the violence of the wind government.

The Entire Embassy, Saventy-nine in Number, Slaughtered by Aghan Soldiers.

Maj. Cavagnari, the Envoy, Included in the List of Those Killed.

Russian Intrigue Reported to Have Prompted the Cruel Act.

Another Batch of Prisoners Exiled to Siberia... Affairs in Roumania.

AFGHANISTAN. SIMLA, Sept. 7-Noon.—Troops of all arms have been recalled from Pishin, and are recocu-pying Candahar. Yakoob Knan has asked for h aid. Bodshah Khan, who holds the untry beyond the Shutargardan Pass, has of-

reported all quiet yesterday to and beyond received from All Kheyl, some of the natives have come in and reported that they have seen dead bodies of British officers at Cabul. It is rumored that nine troopers belonging to the es

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK LORDON. Sept. 7.—Intelligence communicated by the India Office is to the effect that the ttack on the British Embassy at Cabul was commenced by three Afghan regiments, which were joined later by nine others. The Viceroy of India telegraphs on the 6th that Gen. Roberts
will reach Pelwar from Simla in five days, and
will take command of the rapid advance on Cabul. Gen. Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar, and thereaten Ghuznee if necessary. The Ameer writes that the troops at the first outbreak, after stoning the officers, rushed to the British embassy and stoned it. Several vol-lays were fired from the embassy in return. A . "Thousands have assembled to destroy

says. "Thousands have assembled to destroy
the British embassy. Much life was lost on
both sides. I with five attendants were besieged all day yesterday. Up to now I have no
certain news of the envoy, whether he was
killed in his quarters or captured."
THE TROUBLE LONG BREEDING. A correspondent at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent had been noticed at Cabul for some time. The bearing of the pop-ulation toward members of the Embassy had been defiant. The force defending the Em numbered seventy-nine. They fought with the treatest bravery. It is said the Ameer's son

ALL THE EMBASSY KILLED. A large number of mutineers was killed af-ter the buildings of the Embassy were fired. The survivors sallied out and defended themselves desperately, but all were killed, includ-

ing Maj. Cavagnari. EXCITEMENT IN INDIA. Intense excitement prevails throughout India. eak is due to Russian intrigue.

CAVAGNARI'S DEATH CONFIRMED. LONDON, Sept. 8.-Lady Cavagnari received legram from the Vicerov of India, dated Sunday evening, announcing the death of her hus-

INDIA. GENERAL NEWS. LONDON, Sept. 8.-A Calcutta dispatch re-

Kuram Valley is intested with robbers MASSACRES IN MANDALAY.

A dispatch from Prome says the massacres

INTERCOURSE CHASED.

Court and the British has virtually ceased. The Cabul outbreak will probably encourage King Theban to encourage an open rupture with

The Rumpa rebellion will be stamped out in a

PARTO DEL.

ANOTHER DUEL.

Parts, Sept. 7.—A duel took place on the Prussian frontier between Marquis Olivares and De Bourie. The latter, who had given offense by speaking contemptuously of Gen. Martinez Campos, Spanish Premier, was seriously wounded.

ARRIVAL OF COMMUNISTS.

The Picardie, with 277 Communists, has arrived at Port Vendres. Five deaths occurred on the voyage.

"CHAM" THE CARICATURIST, DEAD.

Arnado de Noe, better known as "Cham," the caricaturist, is dead. He was born in Paris, Jan. 26, 1819.

THE TURCO-GREEK PRONTIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—The Greek members of the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission have drawn up a note to the Ambassadors insisting that the fulfillment of the thirteenth protected of the Regile Treats. protocol of the Berlin Treaty is obligatory upon the Ports. The Turkish Commissioners intend to maintain that the protocol merely recom-mends that the Porte agree to the delimitation therein suggested. It is reported that if the negotiations fail a European Conference will assemble for the purpose of settling the Greek and other questions.

ROUMANIA.
THE ASSION PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL.
VIENNA, Sept. 7.—The Presse announces that
the mission of Borescu, the Roumanian Envoy, has been partially successful. France and Germany are more disposed to assent to a compromise based on the principle of gradual emancipation of Roumanian Jews. Austria has accepted this principle.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE GRAND TRUNK CONTRACTS RATIFIED. LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Observer says: "It is

reported that the Grand Trunk Railway Com-pany has given out contracts for the construc-tion of a short link of 28 miles of railray to complete the connection between its present terminus and Chicago." SWITZERLAND.

GOOD GROPS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Geneva announces that the harvest in Western Switzerland and in the Departments of Savoy and Ain, in France, has been successfully garnered. They are abundant and excellent. It is calculated that Switzerland will require 500,000 double centurers of foreign corn less than last year.

OFF FOR SIBERIA.
St. PRIMEBURG, Sept. 7.—Eighty-four young ersons sentenced to hard labor and deportation

A STEAMER ASHORE.

to-day off the Lizard. Five Italians, a German,

AUSTRIA.

INTRIGUING BOSNIANS.

VIENNA, Seot, 7.—Five leaders of the Bosnian insurrection are now in Novi-Bazar. It is feared they will organize in opposition to the Austrians.

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENT ON THE WABASH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 7.—A State Journal special from Edwardsville says that a freight train on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash Road ran through a bridge near Carpenter Sta-tion this morning, killing Engineer Corcoran and brakeman Unemeyer and seriously injuring the track and went through the bridge. As all the men on the front part of the train were killed or injured seriously, no one was left to tell how the accident happened, but it is be-lieved that some one had obstructed the track

To the Western Associated Press.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—The west-bound freight train on the Wabash Road, while crossing the trestle-work over a creek about thirty miles from here, at 3 o'clock this morning, broke through, pilling up eight cars in the creek, and wrecking several others. Particulars very meagre, but John Cochrane, engineer, and Charles McIntyre, brakeman, are reported killed, and James Fitzimmons, fireman, had a leg broken.

eg broken.
The regular train left for the East to-night,

roint one mile and a half from Edwardsville. The signal-light was hung to indicate a clear main track, while the switch was out for the side track, down which the train ran at a speed of sixteen miles an hour, and plunged off the end into a gully thirty feet deep, wrecking locomotive and thirteen cars. The switch is believed to have been maliciously mispfaced. The brakeman killed was Charles Niemeyer, not McIntyre, His remains were sent to Decaur. Ill. John remains were sent to Decatur, ill. John Cochran, the engineer, lives at Morrow, O. Fitzsimmons not expected to recover.

WRECKED. CHETENNE, Wy. T., Sept. 6 .- At 10 o'clock last night the two-story brick building occupied by F. E. Warren, music store; L. R. Bresrahen, neat-market; and Mrs. Beil's boarding-house stuated on Sixteenth street, fell completely wrecking the building. A number of persons were buried in the uins, but it is believed that all except the two hildren of Mrs. Bell have been taken out. Col. G. I. F. Vandesunde, whose parents reside in Boston, was taken out dead. The others were recovered, being more or less injured. The building adjoins the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the walls of which

e considered unsafe. CREYENNE, Wy. T., Sept. 6.—The debris of the CHEVENNE. Wy. T., Sept. 6.—The debris of the falling building were cleared away this morning, and the bodies of Mrs. Bell's two boys, aged 4 and 6 years, were taken out. All the victims are now believed to be out. The wounded are doing well. It is thought none are fatally hurt. The accident is attributed to the giving away of a defective partition wall. The loss is almost total, and amounts to about \$11,000 on the building and \$8,000 on stock.

MANGLED BY THE CARS.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 7.—Nelson Holm, as employe of the Chicago, Burlington & Quinci hops at this place, was found by Yardmaste Howe in the depot yards last night about 10 o'clock badly mangled, having been run over by the cars. He died about an hour later. He leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances. It is not known how the acci-

THE LATE SOUTHERN STORY. New Orleans, Sept. 6.—Advices from the parishes show that almost every sugar plantation in the State has suffered more or less by damage to, or destruction of, buildings by Mon day's storm. The cane crop is not believed as a general thing to be seriously injured, but the cotton plantations in the track of the storm are reported damaged 10 to 50 per cent.

ORITHARY.

noon of nervous fever, after a lingering illness of weeks. He was a very devoted man

much respected. He leaves a wife and two JONESBORO, Ill., Sept. 7.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. John Dougherty died at his residence in this city at 11 o'clock a. m. to-day, aged 73 years and 3 months. His remains will be interred with Masonic honors to-morrow at 4 o'clock p. m. The deceased was a prominent citizen of Southern Illinois, having been L'eutenant-Governor, State Senator, and Judge of the Circuit Court. He was a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, and a successful practitioner.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 6.—Leonard, son of Nathaniel Monteflore, of London, and nephew of the late Anthony Rothschild, died this morning of acute rheumatism, which went to his brain. Monteflore arrived Aug. 3 from England; was 37 years of age, and unmarried.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Sept. 7.—Passed Up—Props
Canisteo. Potomac, St. Paul, Ontonagon and Frank Perew, Our Son, Carlingtord, Three Brothers, Harvest Queen, Gen. Franz Sigel, C.

Down-Props Sanilac, Nyack, Ontario; stmrs W. R. Clinton, Chicago, with G. S. Hazard, Ira Sweetheart, Mystic Star, Jane Beel, Jennie Matthews, Emma C. Hutchinson, Gallatin, J. T. Wesley, Supnyside, Annie P. Grover, Lillie Pratt, Col. Cook, John Rice, New Hampshire, Heathen Bell, S. J. Tilden. Wind—East and tight; weather cloudy.

MACON COUNTY FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Macon County
Fair opens in this city on Tuesday, Sept. 23, and ontinues until the 26th. The indicati that there will be over 5,000 entries, in all de-partments. Extra efforts are being made to make it a grander success than ever. Many fast horses will be here to compete for \$2,500 in

The New York First National Explains Some of Its Recent Bond Transactions.

New York Sun, Sun, 4.

In a circular entitled "Called Bonds and Treasury Settlements," which it has just begun to distribute through the country, the First National Bank of this city makes an explanation of its account with John Sherman. The circular begins as follows:

"First National Bank, New York, Sept. 1, 1879.—Lest some of the institutions holding called 5-20 and 10-40 bonds anould postnone their reinvestments to their disadvantage, by reason of confusing statements that have been made in regard to the remaining settlements of the 4 per cent subscription accounts, we think it proper to make this explanation.

"This bank has yet to pay to the Treasure.

Leaving actual balance to be paid here. \$ 8,215, 180.54

"This amount we are paying in daily installments, corresponding to the daily disbursements of the Freasurer in redemption of called bonds; or we may pay any part in called bonds as cash, so that no further monetary disturbance can arise from the remaining settlements.

"These payments do not depend in any way upon sales of por cents or other bonds, the last of the Syndicate subscription bonds having been sold on the 15th of July last, since which time we have been obliged to cover our sales of 4 per cents by repurchases in the market of more than \$50,000,000.

"The above balance will be in final settlement of \$305,000,000 4 per cents subscription for and sold by thus bank since Jan. 1, 1879."

It is understood that about 10,000 of the circulars have been distributed by mail and otherwise through the country to bankers and investors.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Burglarious Individual at Neponset, Ill., Caught in the Act.

The Stealing of Bonds Gets Lockport, N. Y., Banker

into Trouble.

Further Particulars of the Atrocious Crime Committed at Waynesville, O.

SECURED HER PORTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Mrs. T. Lear Smith band, a lawyer of Reading, but he has lost all trace of her, and has begun proceedings for vorce. She was the daughter of a deaf mute couple named Coulter, but was not at all afflicted berself. Before consenting to marry Smith, she stipulated for a marriage to marry smith, she supulated to a maintage settlement of \$10,000, which was agreed to. They married July 2 last, but the marriage portion was delayed for one reason or other, and the couple went on a long and brilliant bridal tour. Returning home, they went to housekeeping in a fine residence in the most fashionable quarter of Reading, left Mr. Smith by his father a year ago. Here they lived, surrounded by every luxury that wealth and cultivated taste could supply, until last week. On Friday of that week Mrs. Smith received the marriage portion, and on Saturday last she disap-peared with a young man with whom it is said she had made an agreement to secure a portion of Mr. Smith's fortune before her marriage to

CAUGHT IN THE AUT. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEPONSET, Ill., Sept. 6.—A man about 25 ears of age, giving the name of Helmer Thompson, and claiming Milwaukee as his home, was arrested at 2 o'clock this morning while in the ect of burglarizing the residence of George Bogart, Esq., of this place. When caught he was minus coat, hat, shoes, and stockings, these rticles being afterwards found one-fourth of a mile away in a corn-crib. In the shors were found two gents' hunting-case gold watches. The watches are in the hands of A. B. Avery, Police Magistrate of Neponset, while the man is safely lodged in Princeton Jail.

A STRANGE TRAGEDY. TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—This morning a man named John Toman jumped into the canal at the Prison Lock in this city, with his son, 9 years old, in his arms. In spite of every effort to rescue them the man was drowned. The boy reached the shore. Search being at once mrde for the suicide's wife, she was found in the cellar of her house sewed up in a bag. She was badly cut about the turoat. Other injuries indicated that she had been choked. She died in an hour. Toman only two weeks ago was released from State Prison.

THE DROP GAME.

Special Disparch to The Tribuna.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6.—The drop game was successfully played on the Highway Department Clerk to-day. Isaac Martindale, a ne-armed man, had just drawn from the City Freasurer a check for \$2,780 for a bundle of city warrants, and stepped across the floor to an opposit counter to get it cashed. The bills were handed him, and he was counting it, when a stranger remarked, you've dropped a note. Martindale turned to pick it up, and the stranger walken off with \$2.300 of the roll. It was at 2 o'clock on a busy street, but the

THE FRYE MURDERERS. Boston, Sept. 6 .- The Grand Jury to-day resented an indictment against Nichola Infantino, Antonio Ardito, Vincenzo Bandiera, "Lar-ry O'Neil," and Joseph Donato, for the murder of Frye in August last. The indictment charges Nicolo Infantino and Antonio Ardito with as-sault with a pistol, and "Larry O'Neill," Vin-cenzo Bandiers, and Giosepue Donato, otner-wise called Joseph Donato, with being accesso-

ARRESTED FOR STEALING BONDS ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7 .- W. H. Møyer, book keeper in the Niagara County Bank, at Lockport, has been arrested here on a charge of stealing \$8,000 in bonds.

Bosrow, Sept. 6.—In the Superior Crimina Court to-day the Grand Jury returned an indict ment for embezzlement on six counts against Charles Demond, the defaulting Treasurer of the Massachusetts Missionary Society. In de-fault of bail Demond went to jail.

WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED. HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—A writ of error as been issued in the cases of Grael Brandt and Josiah Hummel, of Lebanon County, murder-ers, under sentence of death.

INDICTED.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—The Grand Jury

has found an indictment against George E Durfee, late Treasurer of the Mechanics' Mill

THE WAYNESVILLE TRAGEDY. the escort of Constable Lewis F. Maunington and his assistant, William Hartrock. A crowd was awaiting their arrival, both at the depot and the hotel in Waynesville, and his reception might almost be called an ovation, so spontaneous was it in the friendly manner in which every one greeted him. Every one appeared that they did not believe him guilty of the crime with which his name is associated, or that he

Anderson declares he can prove satisfactorfly where he was every night of last week, and that he was not in Waynesville at any time since the 14th of August, when Company F left for camp at Loveland. He has his theory of the murder, but because making it known would necessitate the resurrection of a long buried sorrow, he re-frained from relating it. He cannot, however, doubt Willie's guilt, either mainly or partially, from the evidence before him.

doubt Wilher's guit, either mainly or parainly, from the evidence before him.

A discovery was made in the wood-shed to-day, proving that Willie had contemplated suicide by hanging. A most complete arrangement was found, made of rope, which would answer the double purpose of strangling its victim and drawing his hands behind him inextricably tight. The instrument had been tried, evidently, as several cuts were found upon it, apparently made by a share razor. The supposition is that either his courage failed, after he had begun to adjust it, or that he changed his plans, and took a razor from his pocket and cut the rope asunder.

This might be the true version of the story of the cutting of his hand when he was so long away from work Friday morning.

A story has gained credence and wide circulation that one night last week—indeed, the fated night—a solitary horseman might have been seen coming this way from Miamisourg, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Davton Road, and that when he arrived at the farm of Simpson Nutt, a few miles was to this place, he entered the stable and changed the horse he rode for a fresh one in the stable, and coming on to Waynesville, returning the same night. The horse was ridden all the way to Miamisburg and a man hired and paid to take the animal back and get the one belonging in Miamisburg from Mr. Nuti's stable.

What mysterious business could this night

me, and then finally be went, as is known, to

in Memphis Yesterday.

lime, and then finally be went, as is known, to Cincinnati.

That the lime was not sprinkled over the putrid bodies in the was not sprinkled over the putrid bodies in the was not sprinkled over the result of the control of the cont MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7.—The eighth Sunday

SUICIDE. Mysterious German Ends His Day w

Shot-Gun at Atlanta.

Special Diencici to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Nearly forty years go a German of good manners and some money came to a Mr. Frechter's, near this city, and ar plied for lodging. He refused to give any name, saying that he desired to remain unknown. He lived with these people, and was kind, inoffensive, and honest, without ever ifting the mystery of his life. Yesterday he ook an old army musket and deliberately bles

took an old army musket and deliberately blew his brains out. No cause is assigned, except that, in talking to a little girl a few days since, be said: "Uncle Henry is over 70, and is getting too old to live." The Coroner's jury was unable to discover what his name was.

Special Disnath to The TribunaBLOOMINGTON, ill., Sept. 7.—Hattle Hogan, a young girl, formerly a resident of Leroy, where she was engaged in milinery business, committed suicide by taking an overdose of morphine to-night. On Saturday the girl had some difficulty with a neighbor, who had her arrested charged with stealing money. It is thought that the fear of trial, which was to take place Monday, caused her to end her life.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFI ER VASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8-1 a. m.-Indica tions: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleye clearing weather, coider northwesterly winds

For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded by occasional rain areas, stationary or lower temperature, winds shifting to northwesterly, rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly eloudy weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missour Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable or shifting to southeasterly, stationary or higher temperature, and in north and west portions falling barom-

Lower Mississippi will rise.

| Terro Dans | L | CAL | 088 | BRVATIO | | 100, 1 | Sept. 7. |
|---------------------------|---------|-----|-----|---------|------|--------|----------|
| Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | R'n. | Weather |
| 6:53 a. m. | | | | | | | Cloudy. |
| 11:18 a. m. | | | | | | | Lt. rain |
| 2:00 p. m. | 29,888 | 64 | 53 | N. W | 12 | | Fair. |
| 8:53 p. m. | 29, 935 | 84 | 43 | N. W | 12 | | Clear. |
| 9:00 b. m. 10:18 p. m. | 30,024 | 56 | 69 | N. W | 4 | | Cienr. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 30,047 | 54 | 67 | N. W | 4 | | Ciear. |

| Maximum, 64; miblimum, 54. SENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CRIGAGO, Sept. 7-10:18 p. m. | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|--|-------|-----------|--|--|
| Stations. | Bar. | - | Wind. | - | Weather | | |
| Albeny | . 29.88 | 65 | Calm | | Cloudy. | | |
| Boise City | | 70 | S., gentle. | | Fair. | | |
| Breckinridg | e 30.24 | 46 | Calm | | Clear. | | |
| Buffaio | | 59 | E., fresh | | Cloudy. | | |
| Cairo | . 30.12 | 71 | 8. W., gen | t | Fair. | | |
| Cheyenne | . 30.16 | 51 | Calm N. W., gen | | Clear. | | |
| Chicago | . 30.05 | 54 | N. W., gen | | Clear. | | |
| Cincinnati | . 84.05 | . 62. | N. W., fres | A | Clear. | | |
| Cleverand | 23.46 | 63 | W., brisk | | Fair. | | |
| Davenport | | 53 | N. W., fresi | 1 | Clear. | | |
| Denver | . 30, 18 | 281 | S. gentle . N. E., ligh W., freso. | | Clear. | | |
| Des Moines | | 52 | N. E., ligh | 5 | Clear. | | |
| Detroit | | 04 | W., fresu. | | Clear. | | |
| Dodge City | | | N.E., fresh | 1 | Hazy. | | |
| Erie | 29.78 | 61 | S. E., gen. N. W., ires! | .10 | Cloudy. | | |
| Escanaba | | 53 | N. W Ires! | 1 | Cloudy. | | |
| Fort Garry. | 80.05 | 24 | N. E. fres | | Clear. | | |
| Grand Have | | 3 | N., brisk | .10 | Clear. | | |
| Indianabolis | | 475 | W. W. ILEB | | Clear. | | |
| Reokuk | | 52 | N., gentie | | Clear. | | |
| LaCrosse | | 56 | N. W. gentle | | Clear. | | |
| Leav in worth | 30.04 | 65 | N.W., fres | | Clear. | | |
| Madison | | 58 | N. W., fres | | Clear. | | |
| Memonis | 90 00 | 76 | S., light | | Clear. | | |
| Milwaugee. | | 52 | W., fresh. | | Clear. | | |
| Nashville | | 79 | N.W., gen | | Threat'e | | |
| New Orleans | | 79 | Calm | | Fair. | | |
| North Platte | | 53 | E., fresh | | Fair | | |
| Omana | | 54 | N.W., fres | 0 | Clear. | | |
| Oswego | | 60 | S. E., fresh | | Cloudy. | | |
| Pioche | | 68 | S. W., fres | 1 | Clear. | | |
| Pittsburg | | 66 | N . fresh. | | Threat'r. | | |
| Port Haron. | | 51 | N., fresh S. W., fresh | h .04 | Clear. | | |
| Rochester | | .59 | S. E., gen. | 03 | Cloudy. | | |
| Sacramento. | | 69 | S., gentle. | 10000 | Clear. | | |
| Salt LakeCit | y 29,96 | 78 | N., fresh, . | | Clear. | | |
| Sandusky | 251, 94 | .56 | W., brisk . | 01 | Clear. | | |
| San Francisc | 0-30.00 | 61 | W., fresh | | Foggy. | | |
| Shreveport | 30.04 | 74 | Calm | | Clear. | | |
| St. Louis | . 30, 13 | 61 | N. fresh. | | Clear. | | |
| St. Paul | | 52 | N., fresn. | | Lt. rain. | | |
| Toledo | 21.93 | 56 | W., fresh . | 05 | Clear. | | |
| Vicksburg | . 29.08 | 77 | E., light | | Clear- | | |
| | | | | | | | |

A TRIFLE DIAPHANOUS. Harper and father arrived at Danville last night from Cheyenne, where the Professor found himinterviewed by newspaper men and tells a mar-velous but somewhat diaphanous tale. He his disappearance by two men who had been following him all day. When they attacked him, he, for the first time, discovered that his revolver was at home. This was very unusual with him. He thinks be had \$400 or \$500 with him, but a friend and his bank account show that it wasn't over \$150 or \$200. When he came to first, he was in Chicago, or some place where there was a large body of water; then Omana; and then Salt Lake. Here his captors or assaulters lett him, for he has an occasional recollection of walk-ing. When he recovered his right mind flually, he was with the Ute Indians. They treated him well and wanted him to star, but on the first opwell and waited him to stay, but on the first op-portunity he struck out for a settlement, and landed in Cheyenne. Here he was met by his father and conducted home. A gentleman who called upon the Professor thinks his own family place little or no confidence in his story, but, of course, give no explanation of his conduct.

BAD FOR THE BOYS. Philapperhia, Sept. 7.—The Divorce Court has been releasing young Philadelphians from results of their foolisances. Madame Irene Kirby, for years keeper of one of the most fashionable houses of ill-fame in the city, and now staying at the Continental Hotel in Paris, has consented to a divorce from a wealthy young man, the son of a prominent politician, who became intatuated with her about a year ago, and married her. The family did not hear of it for months, and

The family did not hear of it for months, and then labored with him to get a divorce. He had grown wiser, and is now a free man, but \$10,000 to \$15,000 poorer.

Horace Mann, nephew of Prothonotary and ex-District-Attorner William B. Mann, is a petitioner for a divorce from his wife, late Miss Ida May, who had been, he alleges, for some time before he married her an inmate of a house of Ill-iame, Mann's son-in-law, not long ago, entered a suit against a prominent New-Yorker for seduction of his wife, laying damages at \$100,000.

A PRIEST'S STATUE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—To-day the argest crowd ever assembled in this city on a monument of the late Father Murphy, formerly pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in this city. Fully 8,000 people were present, embracing people of various religious denominations. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Edward O'Connell, Father Weldon, of Bloomington, and Father Fanning, of Fairbury, the latter delivering the principal address of the occasion.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Eleven New Cases and Eight Burials

The Authorities Asked to Reseind One of the Rules of Quarantine.

So that the Farmers Can Market Their Cotton and Get Some Money.

since the beginning of the plague has been marked by the usual duliness and painful quiet that has characterized all the other seven, ex-cept that the rule promulgated by the State Board of Health, prohibiting public gatherings of the people, has been more rigidly enforced. even to the extent that not a single church of either white or colored denomination has opene

its doors to worshipers for any character of ervice. the dread disease within the past twenty-four hours. Among them are Col. J. S. Pres idge, President of the Citizens' Auxiliary Association, and his daughter Pearlie, both d cided cases of yellow-fever. Three of the Colonel's family are now convalescing from severe attacks. The case of W. J. Perlin continues alarming, and his friends are hourly expecting o hear of his dissolution. No other bad case exists sufficiently prominent to attract more

than usual attentio A lengthy petition, worded in strong language and signed by all the prominent citizens, ncluding the principals or representatives every leading commercial house in the city, was orwarded to-day to Dr. Plunkett, President of the State Board of Health, at Nash ville, urging that Rule No. 6 of the quarantine regulations be rescinded, so Memphis may bring their cotton to the city to be prepared for market, so that they can realize its value. It is urged if the farmers are de prived of this provision they will lose their otton, which is now opening in the fields, and hands cannot be induced to pick it out when the chances are that they will be forced to wait two nonths before they can be paid for their work. This is waiving the usual importance that at-

taches to the proceeds from the first bale. The health books to-day show eleven new cases, including four whites, as follows: Naney Hughes (25), corner of Beal and Hernando treets; Frank N. Uster (52), hospital; W. E. Lee (12), No. 85 Third street; Martha White (52), same place. Undertakers report eight in terments, including five white persons-Pauling Whitehead (10 years), corner of Pantaloc and Walnut streets; Mamie Lecoq (4), Henry ave nue; Lula Atwood (8 months), Henry avenue Frank W. Dahi (22), No. 29 Beale street; Mrs Hattie Walker (41), corner of Washington and

Fourth streets. The opinion is expressed with much confidence by Dr. G. B. Thornton, President of the City Board of Health, that the plague has passed its maximum of violence, and is now steadily on

To the Western Associated Press MEMPHIS, Sept. 7.—Eleven cases in all—four white and seven colored—were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Eight deaths have oc-Col. J. S. Prestidge was stricken last night

but his name has not yet been reported to the Board of Health. W. J. Periin remains in a dving condition. Miss Eila Houck, daughter of the late J. S. Houck, died of fever this afternoon at Buntyn

The Howards to-day assigned sixteen nurses

The weather is clear and pleasant. LANGSTAFF IN CHICAGO. Mr. A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association of Memphis, reached Chicago vesterday, having come here to present to the people of this city the present status of affairs in Memphis, where the rellow-fever is raging with such fatal violence.

the Committee and others who acted last year the ravages of the fever, and obtain further subscriptions of money. The wants of Mem-phis are of an appalling that imperative character, and to-day the Howard Association stands between the people of other cities and the we are enabled by means of subscriptions from abroad to stamp it out. We want this money to take care of the sick and destitute and bury the dead. There has already been spent, in addition to the donation of Mr. Jay Gould, about \$25,000, and last Saturday there was not a dollar in the treasury of the Association. The daily expense in Memphis is about \$1,000, and if the promptly it is believed that the disease can be so controlled that the daily death rate will not increase over the present figures, and that the fever can be prevented from spreading to the country. We do not ex-pect any cessation of it, or any material decline in the number of new cases and deaths until the first frost, which usually occurs during the early part of November. At least \$60,000 will be re-quired to ensole the Howard Association to prosecute its work until the close of the present

part of November. At least \$60,000 will be required to enable the Howard Association to prosecute its work until the close of the present season.

"And right here I want to say a word in reference to a recently-circulated statement that the Howards could give no account of the money already spent by them, and that the meetings of the Association were secret,—no reporters being admitted. The Association has vouchers for every dollar that has been disbursed by its officers or agents, and all meetings are open to all. In fact, the charter of the Association provides that they shall be and the statement that we are in the habit of holding star-chamber seasions is a wicked lie."

"What is the present population of Memphis?" asked the reporter.

"There are about 11,000 negroes there and 1,500 whites. Every inducement has been offered the colored people to feave the city and five in camps, but, with a few exceptions, they have refused to go. If they had gone into camp when the fever first appeared this year we should not now be asking for money to provide for their necessities. The people of Tennessee would have done this, and provision for those now in camp has already been made by the State. The interest of commerce, as well as of humanity, demand that the people in Memphis now suffering from the fever shall be properly cared for. Otherwise they wis die, their bodies will rot in houses, and the polsonous vapors from them be borne on every wind and in every direction, carrying with them death and desolation. This was the case last year. On the lith of September there were 350 corpses in the city, and not over twenty-five coffins in which to bury them. The result was that the pestilence spread to the adjacent country, with what terrible results is known. This point has not been reached this season, but it will be naless means are furnished to properly care for the six and dying.

"There is a general idea that nothing has been done since last year to improve the sanitary condition of Memphis, but such is not the case.

AID FOR HOOD'S CHILDREN.
Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—An address to the copie of this State, coliciting aid for the chil-

THE RAILROADS.

IOWA LINE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.
The Railroad Gazette has the following regarding the Iowa Line of the Chicago & North-

And the excess over the rental...\$2,554,642.82
This is at the average rate of \$10,611 per mile of road, with 32 per cent (very nearly) paid as rental. The average for the whole Chicago & Northwestern property that year was \$6,848 gross earnings and \$2% per cent working expenses. As the gross earnings per mile were so much above the average on these leased roads, it is probable the percentage of expenses was considerably less on them than the average; but, if it was the same, their working expenses amounted to \$1,986, 150, leaving a profit on the lease of \$598, 500, against the losses of some previous years. This has been effected not so much by growth of earnings as by reduction of working expenses. Still the earnings have increased, and on the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River section were about \$50,090 larger last year than ever before. On the other section the caraings were larger in 1874-75, 1875-76, and 1877-78. The new Maple River Road (a branch of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River) is leased on the same terms as the Cedar Rapids Road, but with the provise that the rental shall not be less than \$400 nor more than \$1,300 per mile of road. The amount paid last year was the minimum, which shows only that the earnings must have been less than \$1,300. paid last year was the minimum, which shows only that the earnings must have been less than \$1,700

EVENING EAST-BOUND BUSINESS The railroads leading east from this city have given notice to shippers that on and after Sept. 15, 1879, all property delivered to their respect their roads, whether it be delivered at their depots by trucks or in cars from connecting roads, or in the form of an order upon an eleve tor or packing-house, would be received only upon the following conditions: It being expressly understood and agreed that the — Company reserves the right, in considera-tion of issuing a through bill of lading, and guar anteeing a through rate, to forward said goods be any railroad line between point of shipment and destination.

destination.

This order is going to make considerable trouble with the Western roads, which claim that it will subject them to lawsuits and litigations. They say they receive much through freight at local points on their roads, which the shippers stipulate to have carried over certain roads, and which is to be delivered at a certain depot at New York, Philadelphis, or other seaboard points. If the roads east from Chicago divert that freight over other routes and deliver it at other depots than those stipulated in the contract with the Westother routes and deliver it at other depots than those stipulated in the contract with the Western roads, the shipper can hold the carrier responsible. And in case suit is brought the Western road must look for indemnification to the Eastern roads. There are a number of Western shippers who will not consent to having their freight sent over any other lines than those stipulated in the contract, because some roads are more prompt in settling damages and losses than others. The rule is all right as far as shipments direct from Chicago are concerned, for shippers have to sign the above stipulation before the freight is taken. But the Western roads have no such rule, and they claim that it will be impossible for them

they claim that it will be impossible for them to make any such rule, as the shippers will not stand it. The General Stictors of some of the leading lines west of Cheago have examined the law in regard to the matter, and they say any such rule as the above cannot be carried out and would not stand the test of law. They have instructed their roads to continue to receive frieght under their or our rates, and, in case of trouble, to resort the Eastern lines for idemnification.

A number of protests against the order have been sent by Western managers to the Joint Executive Committee in New York, and it is understood that a geheral meeting of managers will soon be arranged, to be held in this city, to take uniform action in regard to the matter, and to devise such a plan for the evening of the east-bound business as will remove any difficulties and obstacles that might be encountered in carrying out the above rule.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—THE TRIBUNE correspondent yesterday interviewed H. M. Benjamin in reference to the proposed Milwaukee & Dubuque Raiiroad. Mr. Benjamin is the President of the Company, and an active, energetic, thorough-going business man. He stated that matters are progressing shorts but stated that matters are progressing slowly, but satisfactorily. It has taken time to secure the right of way into the city, but this has finally been accomplished, the last papers having been signed only day before yesterday. It is now struction, but everything will be put in readiness for active operations early next spring ness for active operations early next spring. For the full accomplishment of this purpose Mr. Benjamin will visit New York and other Eastern cities, within a fortnight, accompanied by Mr. Dahrymple, the Superintendent or General Manager. The narrow-gauge idea has been abundoned. It is proposed to adopt the standard gauge, and build a first-class road in every respect as to ballasting, iron or steel rails, and general equipment. Once commenced, the work of construction is to be pushed vigorously to completion. Wnfle Dubnque is the present objective point, it is designed also to reach the Illinois coal fields, and make connections that will afford Milwaukeeans a direct route to St. Louis that will obviate the necessity of passing through Chicago, and save distance as well as time. The projectors have no doubt of the success of their enterprise as a money-making scheme. The territory through which the road will pass is thoroughly settled, and accounted among the most productive in Wisconsin.

the new Northwestern Grand Trunk have com-pleted their organization by the election of the following officers: President, Joseph Hickson; Vice-President, L. J. Sergeant; General Man-ager, Charles B. Peck; Solicitor, E. W. Med-Manager of the whole line from Port Huron to Chicago. He will retain most of the old em-ployes. The policy of the new management will

Quincy Railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of a per cent, payable Sept. 15.

The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Schurz and party arrived here this evening. The Secretary will remain at Fort Laramic until dividend of 8 per cent, payable on demand. In the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has discontinued the passenger train which used to leave here at 8 a. m. and return at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. O. E. Britt, formerly General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, has so far recovered from his injuries received in an accident on the Lake Shore Road,

near Buffalo, about two months able to be taken to his home in Mi is gradually recovering, although confined to his bed.

A new Kansas road was incrporated at Topeka a few days ago. The name of the Company is the Kansas Southern. The dine will ran southwest from Lindsburg, the pregint terminus of the Salina & Southwestern; through McPherson, Rice, Reno, Stafford, Patt, Barbour, Comanche, and Clark Counties, or sing through Sterling, in Rice County. The est pated length of the road is 175 miles, and the capital stock \$1,750,000. Work will be commesced as soon as aid is voted. The road will be bontrolled by Jay Gould, who is one of its Dires, yes. Jay Gould, who is one of its Dires ire

CANADA.

Steam-Line to Brazil—The Canada Pacific Railway—Veto of the British Columbia Chinese-Tax Bill.

Chinese-Tax Bill.

Special Disputch to The Toyline.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—Last year be Canadian Government was approached on behalf of the Government of Brazil, with a view to the establishment of a line of steamers between the two countries. Provision was made last session for granting a subsidy to any company undertaking the establishment of such a line, on a similar grant being made by the Brazilian Government The negotiations are progressing slowly,—the authorities at Rio Janeiro displaying great apathy in the consideration of the proposal. F. N. Gisborne, Superintendent of the Gov. ernment telegraph system on the Lower 81. Lawrence, has left for British Columbia, to superintend the reorganization of the Govern-

ment telegraph system there. Under the contract for the 100 miles of railway west of Winnipeg, fifty miles will have to be completed this season. A very important consideration for the inhabitants of that part of the

province. Very good progress is reported as being made by Messra. Upton & Co. in ballasting their section of the Canada Pacific Railway, between Pembina and Winnipeg. They have sixty bal-

tion of the Canada Pacific Railway, between Pembina and Winnipeg. They have sixty ballast-cars and a steam-slovel at work, and are getting on rapidly.

The Chinese-Tax bill, sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Colombia on the 2d of last sentember, has, on the recommendation or the Minister of Justice, been disallowed by the Governor-General of the Dominion. Professedly the law now disallowed had for its object to make the Chinese pay their full proportion of taxes, which, as things are, it was alleged they do not. Their names were not on the assessment-roll, nor were they called upon to pay school tax. Instead, it was proposed to pay a poll tax of \$10 a quarter on each Chinaman, to be paid in advance. When that tax was paid, a certificate to the effect was to be given; and, without such certificate, no Chinaman was to be allowed either to work or travel within the Province. If any man hired any Chinese man or woman who had not this permit, he was liable to a fine of \$100; if any one sheltered him or her for a night, the same; and so on. Any Chinaman found without the certificate showing that he had paid the current quarter's tax was liable to be brought before any Justice of the Pepce, and sent to labor on the public works of the Province at 50 cents cer day, without allowing any the overseer's wages and one-tifth for the wear and tear of his tools. If the overseer reported slovenly work or sauciness, or any of the hundyed shortcomings which petty tyrants can alw tys lay to the charge of their victims, the unife tinnate was to give two days' work for every one thus "spoiled"; so that very easily be could have been kept a bond-thrall on the, jubile works from one end of the year to the other. No other course was possible than tor the Governor-General to veto the bill.

Montreal, Sept. 6.—Stephen, Lowney, three years an inmate of the Longuell-Point Lunaite Asylum, and discharged from that listitution three months since as cured, has oeen arrested in St. Henri for attempting to mirder his wife.

Meny

many of the employees of the Frovincia Government, in the Court-House and outside of it, wear black faces now. For over two months they have not received a cent of pay; and the action of the Legislative Council, followed by the adjournment of the Assembly, seems to have taken away their grounds of nope for the

present.

The report that, in the event of an amalgamation with the Great Western Railway, the Grand Trunk offices will be removed to Torouto, is not credited here.

Secial Dispute to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The Minister of Militia his under consideration a somewhat voluminous series of regulations, relating principally to dress and deportment, which will settle seveld matters of dutail at present not well defined.

matters of derail at present not well defined

in a few days.

There is a rumor that the successor of Lieut-Gen. Sir Seily Smyth, whose term of serrice expires next mouth, will be Lord Alexander Russell. Gen. Sir Seiby Smyth, whose term of serier expires next month, will be Lord Alexander Russell.

Some seventy-five dismissals have taken place at the Halifax and Moneton Stations of the Intercolonial Railway within the last few days.

Government has given another "back-hander" to the farmers; and this time the blow will be felt by those farmers who are the least able to bear it. An export duty of \$1 per cordis levied upon all shingle-boits taken out of Canada. To evade this duty, it has been the practice of the farmers in sections were cedar is used for shingles, to leave their cedar logs uncut, and sell them in lengths which would make two, three, or more shingles. The tipevernment has now stepped in and declared that cedar logs so exported are liable to duty as shingle-bolts. The effect is, that the farner will get \$1 less per cord for bis cedar, and wave to submit to still further reduction, because, being unable to export, he is left to take whatever price the Canadian shingle-miller may offer him special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, the English Free-Trader and M. P., is now in the city. In an interview on the prospects of trade at home, he said: "If the present prices of food are maintained, and the great questions turning on free trade in land are settled satisfactorily, an improvement may be expected in England at no distant day. Of course there has been overtrading, and all classes have been extravagant in their expenditures; but both these will bring about their own enre. There is a distinct revival of trade in the United States, and also in Canada; and all classes have been extravagant in gold to America for food may cause temporary embarrassment. We now take from America 250,000,000 sterling worth of production per year, and only return in commodities \$16,000,000,—one-fift not our imports from the United States."

It is stated here on good authority that the Brazillau Government has agreed to give subsidy to the Canadian line of steamers; and that the arrangem

that the arrangement will go into operation probably not later than the beginning of next year.

The wharves at Hochelaga are unusually active just now, as lumberships are constantly arriving, and the work of loading the lumber is being pushed forward. The large quantities still piled up and awaiting shipment render activity necessary to keep pace with the already well-advanced season. Some eight ship-loads nave been sent off during the last mooth, and about as many more are taking in cargo and will leave in a few days. The lumber has chiefly been sent to Buenos Avres. An idea of the isl in freight-prices for this class of tonnare may be gained when it is stated that the lumber in question is being taken at an average of \$14 per thousand feet. I ast year the average was \$25 per thousand, and the previous year \$30.

Social Dispatch to The Ivibune.

London, Sept. 7.—The coopers in this city have struck for higher wages. They have been getting 25 cents with square heading and sawed staves, and they demand \$60 cents.

Daxtater, the Indian who received the whipping the other day, does not seem to mind it much, but laughs about it wheat talking. On entering his cell after the whipping, he spat out the crushed rempants of a perblestone which he had surrepitipusly obtained and placed in his mouth before leaving his cell. The stone was crushed into main portions when he removed it from his mouth.

Asserted Dispatch to The Tribune

Hawitton, Ont., Sept. 7.—The Special Committee appointed, by the City Council to sterious the committee. The stone was crushed into main portions when he removed it from his mouth.

Asserted Dispatch to The Tribune

Hawitton, Ont., Sept. 7.—The Special Committee appointed, by the City Council to sterious the committee appointed, by the City Council to sterious the committee appointed, by the City Council to sterious the committee and part of the Northern and the Hamilton & Northwestern Railwars, held another meeting, when a legal oninion, directly the opposite to that received from

THE

Peacefully

nes of Sub? Love-Makin

Quard-Mounting.

Departure of the V

tions for Hor Afterno The Funeral at Grace Chu

Van Schaick--- Miscells The last night in Camp militia have been enjoyin past five days, was a glorio en full of excitement, the visitors had departed and the tattoo reminded to had come for seeking rest the day, it was quite nat the day, it was quite natu the tired troops would be their straw pallets at once campaigners did this, howe enced but more enthusias ever, fully aive to the fac tast drawing to a cle make the most of their they succeeded admirably design. Inside the camp prevailed long into the moorder against bonfires, all had its bivouac blaze, whos

ping funny stories and ent

A GREAT NIGHT FOR A They turned up in strong in the encampment, their voc vided, between the old wa many of their fathers had several original chansonest supposed that new music we casion. There was no need somewhat familiar air of "was good enough, and it we exclusion of all other me words that the genius of the in. The subjects of which lated to camp life, and the portion of it which an inact ment had placed under the tering ex-Sheriff. Various placed in a musical and there was no one verse. several original chanson placed in a musical and there was no one verse with so much innetion as abouted forth their deter Cbarlev Kern from a so they went marehing on.

ble lack of good feeling, selected the moment of eamp mess in which to mai against the ever-to-be-reme of the camp food. One of than the rest, had the te Kern to take a ride they had ravished from fence, but the ex-She to be excused, and was spiree ride round the camp the boys did not insist upo program, as, some little time from Mr. Kern's quar swore that if the rail-ride he would have shot dewi he would have shot down bands upon him. THE LAKE

was a very popular resort. Heve that it was the same angry waves swept the bethe encampinent. What biew off from the shoet break the surface of the across which the moon's upon the waters a couple seen creeping slowly to it in very spot for a quitalong the beach showed tages in this line ware ciated. The evening was imperative that a said guarded by foliage transelecter as a point of ebbeauties, and it may have which caused shawls immented with atransverse texture had a remarkable regulation tunis sleeve.

The officers passed the calls as they had not accomposent. These occuramy pleasant, as almost had come down to taste the A very a greeable headquarters of Company whose officers a are a little to Col. Quirk, Eddies, and

whose officers have a like to Col. Quirk, Edies, and happened at a gout 9 o'cl private of the First I ceeded in ingratiating miss from hyde Park, at round the camp and enje her company, asked pe her home. This was gra arose of how he could the guard at the gate, his happiness was comple posed walk in Hyde Parhis extremity he asked a the countersign. The latt to one side and, whisp cago" in his ear, san fortunately for the privahad deceived him in the connersign actual. The interesting young gate of exit, and were dutto whom the full private the name of the great came time drawing the yhis own and confidently of bayonets were fluor pair; the young lady sepannon indignantly dem It was soon given, and treatred, while he lady, his retreating form, we terribiy frightened at it will hardly vesture up camp for some time to joke which had been play iment man, but its narr of laughter over the camp for some time to joke which had been play iment man, but its narr of laughter over the can hours of the night.

A SUSPECTED was arrested last Satt break into the camp; guard-house. Sunday ordered the guard to coers, and the unit only doubt was whethe or shot, was broug brigade officer of the guard-house of the guard to coers.

brigade officer of the c him to a stern stare, of him to the mess-tent last. The prisoner, we simple Granger instema that he did not wan that he had no appetie learn his fate. The its out an appetite to one was preposterous; so article with marked mast seen he was tracked lilinois Central tracked ally peeping over his withe military had not sent a detachment ou. The guard-house his since the camp opened civilian it has contacted in the contacted oners,—one of them districts, who was rarked or Friday night that village upside of

two months aro, as to be is home in kilwaukee. He ing, although still closely

and was ricorporated at to. The name of the Com-outhern. The line will run burg, the present terminus outhwester i. through Me-Stafford, Pratt, Barbour, t Counties, wassing through the capital stock the capital stock thiles, and the capital stock till be comprehensed as ill be compenced as soon road will be controlled by

ANADA razil-The Canada Pacific of the Benesh Columbia

-Last year the Canadian pproached on behalf of the all, with a view to the estabsteamers between the two o any company undertaking of such a line, on a similar re progressing slowly,—the ration of the proposal. system of the Lower St.

organization of the Govern-tem there.

It for the 100 miles of raileg, fifty males will have to be son. A very important con-implifants of that part of the

ess is reported as being made & Co. in imilasting their see-a Pacific Railway, between ineg.—They have sixty bal-n-slovel at work, and are get-

or of British Columbia on intember, has, on the recominister of Justice, been discrimented of the Dominhe law now disallowed had ke the Chinese pay their full, which, as things are, it was not. Their names were not roll, nor were they called the collection of \$10 a quarter on oll tax of \$10 a quarter on be paid is advance. When a certificate to the effect was without such certificate, no be allowed either to work or Province. If any man hired or womab who had not this ble to a fipe of \$100; if any or her form bight, the same; Chinaman found without the that he had paid the current is liable to be brought that he had paid the current is liable to be brought to of the Peace, and sent ole works of the Province at rithout allowing anything for ig one-fifth for the overseer's a for the wear and tear of his recer reported slovenly work receives the fundred shortcomvrants can always lay to the sims, the unfortunate was to work for every one thus at very explip the could have shrail on the public works the year to the other. No ossible that for the Governore bill.

ossible than for the Governor-e bill. I impace to The Tribune. L. 6.—Stephen Downey, three t the Longueil Point Lunnite harged from that institution harged from that institution is as cured, has been arrested trempting to murder his wife; ploves of the Provincial Gorourt-House and outside of it, now. For over two months ceived a cobt of pay; and the islative Council, followed by of the Assembly, seems to their grounds of hope for the

in the event of an amalgama-t Western Railway, the Grand be removed to Toronto, is not

Nepsica to The Tribuna.
7.—The Minister of Militia has ion a sufferwhat voluminous ions, relating principally to bent, which will settle several at present not well defined, ill probably be made public

or that the successor of Lieut-myth, whose term of service th, will be Lord Alexander

ve dismissals have taken place I Moncton Stations of the Ic by within the last few days. I Monctol Stations of the I. within the last few days. a given another "back-hander" nd this tif e the blow will be sers who a te the least able to ort duty of \$1 per cord is levied poits taken out of Canada. To thas beet the practice of the ions were cedar is used for their cedar logs incut, and this which would make two, ingles. The tovernment has nd declared that cedar logs so ble to day as shingle-bolts, the farmer will get \$1 less per dar, and have to submit to still because, being unable to extake whatever price the Canaer may offer him.

Misputch to The Tribuna.

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Misputch to The Tribuna.

The Thomas Bayley Potfree-Trader and M. P., is now in interview on the prospects of exails. "If the present prices taked, and the great questions was in large are cettled, and sails—

e said: "If the present prices tained, and the great questions rade in land are settled satistivement may be expected in stant day." Of course there has a and all classes have been exire expenditures; but both those their own pure. There is a distract in the United States, day and I anticipate a similar and before long, although the to America for food may cause trassment. We now take from .000 sterling worth of product is return in commodities 216, in of our imports from the

re on good authority that the iment has agreed to give a canadian line of steamers; and sement will go into operation for than the beginning of next

the than the beginning of next the than the beginning of next the than the beginning of next the than the beginning of next the than the beginning of next the than the lumber is forward. The large quantities at a waiting shipment render actor was the large quantities of keep face with the already cason. Some eight ship-loads off during the last mouth, and more are taking in cargo and ew days. The lumber has chiefly enos Avres. An idea of the laid for this class of tonnare may it to the class of the laid to the laid to the laid the overlous year \$30.

Dispatch to The Tribuna.

In the crushed remnants of a petche had surreptinously obtained it mouth the fore leaving his cell. Trushed into small portions ed it from his mouth.

Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Data, Sept. The Special Competed by the City Council to scernly, steps should be taken to ast remation of the Northern and & Northwestern Railways, held up when a legal onlinent directly that received from the City Soal. Under these circumstances exercity know what to do, flow the arrangement made because the seal and the class of the large in the City Soal. Under these circumstances exercity know what to do, flow the arrangement made because to main, or to take legal have it set aside.

MIE, Wyo. Sept. 6. Secretary to arrived here this evening. The remain of Fort Larante until ing, when he will proceed to Larante day's shooting.

ATE'S PETITION.

B. R. L. Sept. 6.—The petition of the Sprague for the appointment of her property came up in the today, and Wednesday next or the hearing.

THE MILITIA. Their Encampment at the South Park Peacefully Baded. Scenes of Subdued Jollification and

Love-Making Saturday Night. Guard-Mounting, Inspection of Regiments

Etc., Yesterday Morning.

Departure of the Various Organiza tions for Home in the Afternoon.

The Funeral at Grace Church of the Late Lieut. Van Schaick --- Miscellaneous Matters.

The last night in Camp Chicago, where the militis have been enjoying themselves for the past five days, was a glorious one. The day had been full of excitement, and when the last of the visitors had departed on the 10 o'clock train and the tattoo reminded the men that the hour had come for seeking rest from the fatigues of the day, it was quite natural to anticipate that the tired troops would be only too glad to seek their straw pallets at once. Only the wise ol campaigners did this, however. The less experierer, fully airve to the fact that the picnic was enced but more enthusiastic youngsters, howdrawing to a close, determined to make the most of their last night, and they succeeded admirably in carrying out their design. Inside the camp many design design. Despite the revailed long into the morning. Despite the order against bonfires, almost every command had its bivouse blaze, whose ruddy flames lit up the surrounding tents and cheered the hearts of the young campaigners, who sat around swap funny stories and enlightening one another on debatable points of military discipline. It

A GREAT NIGHT FOR AWKWARD SOUADS. They turned up in strong force in all parts of the encampment, their vocal efforts being divided between the old war songs, with which many of their fathers had awakened the echoes in much more serious camping-grounds, and several original chansonettes. It must not be supposed that new music was got up for the oc casion. There was no necessity for this. The somewhat familiar air of "John Brown's Body" was good enough, and it was levied upon to the exclusion of all other melodies. It was in the words that the gentus of the song-maker came in. The subjects of which the verses treated re lated to camp life, and those particularly to that portion of it which an inscrutable camp manage ment had placed under the supervision of a ca tering ex-Sheriff. Various camp topics were placed in a musical and metrical setting, but there was no one verse which the boys sang with so much unction as that in which they shouted forth their determination to "Hang Charley Kern from a sour apple tree," as they went marching on. With a reprehensi-ble lack of good feeling, too, they invariably selected the moment of their passing by the camp mess in which to make their vocal protest

upon the waters a couple of sails were to be seen creeping slowly to the northward. It was the very spot for a quiet firtation, and a stroll along the beach showed that its natural advantages in this line were being fully appreciated. The evening was chilly; hence it was imperative that a secluded corner properly guarded by foliage from the wind should be selected as a point of observation of the lake's beauties, and it may have been the same reason which caused shawls and wrappers to be ornamented with a transverse bar whose hue and texture had a remarkable similarity to that of a regulation tunic sleeve.

The officers passed the time in making such calls as they had not accomplished early in the encampment. These occasions were more than

eans as they had not accombinated early in the encampment. These occasions were more than usually pleasant, as almost all the officers' wives had come down to taste the pleasures of campfle. A very agreeable affair came off at the headquarters of Company D, Second Regiment, whose officers gave a little supper and reception to Col. Quirk, ladies, and staff.

bappened at about 9 o'clock in the evening. A private of the First Regiment, who had succeeded in ingratiating himself with a pretty miss from hyde Park, after having showed her round the camp and enjoyed the beach stroll in her company, asked permission to accompany her bome. This was granted, but the question stose of how he could escape the virilance of the guard at the gate. With the countersign his happiness was complete; without it the proposed walk in Hyde Park was impossible. In his extremity he asked a friend in high rank for the countersign. The latter drew him cautiously to one side and, whispering the word "Chicago" in his ear, sent him off happy. Unfortunately for the private, however, the officer had deceived him in a despicable way, the countersign actually being "Richmond." The interesting young couple approached the rate of exit, and were duly stopped by the guard, to whom the full private of the First mumbled the name of the great city to the north, at the ame time drawing the young hady's arm within his own and confidently moving off. A couple of bayonets were flung across the way of the pair; the young lady screamed, and her communion indignantly demanded an explanation. It was soon given, and the disappointed private retired, while the lady, waving her lily hand at his retreating form, went off home alone, so terribly frightened at the occurrence that she will hardly venture upon moonlight strolls in camp for some time to come. It was a cruel loss which had been played upon the First Regiment man, but its narration woke many a peal of laughter over the camp-fires during the later hours of the night. AN AMUSING INCIDENT

vas arrested last Saturday night trying to break into the camp. He was taken to the gard-house. Sunday morning Col. Scribner redered the guard to produce their priseurs, and the unfortunate wight, whose ealy doubt was whether he was to be hunger abot, was brought trembling to the brigade officer of the guard, who, after treating him to a siern stare, ordered the guard to take him to the mess-tent and give him his breakfast. The prisoner, who insisted that he was a simple Granger instead of a sneak-thief, said that he did not want any breakfast; in fact, that he had no appetite, and wanted simply to learn his fate. The idea of taking a man without an appetite to one of Mr. Kern's repasts was preposterous; so the guard took him to headquarters, where his release was ordered,—a decision which was halled by the unhan by wretch with marked manifestations of joy. When last seen he was traveling northward on the lithois Central track at full speed, occasionally peeping over his shoulder to see whe ther the military had not changed their minds and contained only a couple of prisoners,—one of them a soldier from the country districts, who was run into camp from Hyde Park on Friday night for endeavoring to surn that village upside down; the other a member of a Chicago regiment whom an act of insubordination led into a night of durance vile.

BARLY TESTERDAY MONKING A SUSPECTED SNEAK-THIEF

RABLY TESTERDAY MORNING

a looked as though a veritable day of rain was
in store for the camp. A drizzle of rain fell
alowly from a gray sky, and affairs looked quite
threatening. The good luck which has attended
the camp stood by it, however, and by 8 o'clock
the clouds parted overhead, and the sunlight
streamed upon the lines of white tents. The
camp was well astir by this time, but an appropriate calm pervaded all the surroundings.
Tals may have been due to the decaying interas in military proceedings, or perhaps to the
asserbial feelings inspired by the day; at any

rate the camp was remarkably quiet all the morning. The first military occurrence of note was the guard-mounting, which, on Sunday morning, is always attended with more than usual formality. The guard to be reheved was supplied from the First and Second Regiments and the Tenth Battalion, under command of Maj. Howard of the last named body. The relieving guard, consisting of 123 men from the First, Second, and Sixth Regiments, was under command of Lieut.-Col. Knox, an old West-Pointer and army soldier. The relieving guard was formed of picked men who had been especially careful in preparing for the occasion and who presented a fine appearance, which, aided by the ceremony being done in accordance with the strict military requirements, made the guard-mounting pass off to the satisfaction not only of the civilian looker-on, but also of the most exacting veteran present.

The officers and men of the Second Regiment attended divine service at 10:30 a. m. at the parish church at Hyde Park, where grand mass was celebrated and a sermon preached by the Rev. Father Tighe. The occasion was enjoyed by the regiment, who filled the church to overflowing; but lingering regrets were expressed at the summary squelching of the military mass in camp.

The inspection of the various regiments consumed the morning hours. The First R-giment was inspected at the early hour of 8 o'clock. The Second Regiment gave no inspection, owing to the fact that many of the companies were about attending divine service in Hyde Park.

Notwithstanding the approaching dissolution of the camp a large number of persons visited the South Park vesterday afternoon. Those who had postponed their excursion so far found themselves badly left, for from 2 o'clock on there was

and getting ready to clear out. Each regiment, as it prepared to move from camp, performed certain evolutions on the parade-ground, and in default of any brigade or battalion drill the public accepted this as a part of the show. The artillery drove around, unlimbered and limbered-up, and did their best to amuse the visitors. The First, Sixth, and other infantry organizations were put through their paces and showed themselves perfect in drill and discipline. By 4 o'clock nearly all the commands had left the ground, but the visitors still continued to arrive, and Camp Chicago presented a lively aspect until long after the shades of evening had closed in on the scene. Meantime the bulk of the regiments had reached their armories, and, so far as they were concerned, the great encampment of 1879 was a thing of the past. The homeward progress was witnessed by large crowds, who througed the southern avenues and cheered the boys with much enthusiasm and good feeling. NOTHING BUT CLEARING-OUT

much enthusiasm and good feeling.

TAKEN AS A WHOLE,

this, the first encampment of the militia of this city and neighboring counties was a decided success, and will long be remembered by those who participated in it, or who visited it. While given at what is now recognized to have been a wrong time of the year—the would have come off in July or August but for the protests of Chicago business-men, who urged delay, and then would not allow their soldier employes to attend—still those who did attend made evident progress in the military art, and the various organizations became better acquainted with one snother, and gained greatly in esprit decorps. The weather was not always pleasant, and there were certain camp inconveniences, which will not be repeated pert year, for the experience learned in 1879 will prevent their occurrence in 1880, but even these discomforts are jolly things to remember. The discibline and conduct of the men and officers, their perfect freedom from all boisterous and unsoldierly conduct, were very noticeable, and bore evidence to the pains taken by the superior officers, from General commanding down. The encampment of text summer, of which the First Brigade will soon begin to think, will be the event of the year. TAKEN AS A WHOLE,

he event of the year. the event of the year.

LIEUT. VAN SCHAICK'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services over the body of Secondtieut. C. A. Van Schaick, Company F. First Regiment, whose terrible and sudden death cast such
they had ravished from an adjacent farm
fence, but the ex-Sheriff pleaded hard
to be excused, and was spared the delight of a
free ride round the camp. It was lucky that
the boys did not insist upon carrying out their
program, as, some little time after their departure from Mr. Kern's quarters, the gay caterer
swore that if the rail-ride had been attempted
he would have shot down the first man to lay
hands upon him.

THE LAKE SHORE

was a very popular resort. It was hard to believe that it was the same lake as that whose
ingry waves swept the beach on the first day of
the encampment. What little wind therewas
biew off from the shore, just strong enough to
break the surface of the water into ripples,
across which the moon's reflection danced in a
long stream of dazzling brilliancy. Far out
upon the waters a couple of sails were to be
seen creeping alony to the porthward. It was
a selected from the company company to which he belonged was
represented to the number of forty men,
ment, whose terrible and sudden death cast such
the such case of the safe company to which he belonged was
represented to the number of forty men,
ment, whose terrible and sudden death cast such
the Rev. Clinton Locke officiating in the sad
rites. The company to which he belonged was
represented to the number of forty men,
the Rev. Clinton Locke officiating in the sad
rites. The company to which he belonged was
represented to the number of forty men,
which he was command of Capt. William
lack, seconded by First-Lieut. Charles
Starkweather, First-Lieut. Eckhardt, SecondLieut. George Lovejoy, First-Lieut. Charles
Starkweather, First-Lieut. Eckhardt, SecondLieut. Frank Lane, Second-Lieut. Frank
Lane, Second-Lieut. Frank
Lane, Second-Lieut. Jordan,—carried the
coffined form of their late comrade down the
sisle to its temporary resting-place LIEUT. VAN SCHAICK'S FUNERAL.

the chancel. The dead Lieutenant's cap and sword reposed on the coffin-id, while round about the chancel, altar, pulpit, and reading desks were scattered in great profusion beautiful and appropriate floral cross, from the family of the deceased, surmounted the altar. Another, from the same source, rested on the pulpit desk, while beneath it, and in front of the desk, was suspended a handsome floral shield, with crossed swords, around which were arranged the letters "C. A. Van S., I. N. G." A handsome floral pillow, on which appeared the letters "C. A. V. S.," was the gift of the deceased's fellow-members in the Lumbermen's Exchange. The remainder of the floral offerings was made up of a large piece which filled and fell gracefully over the sides of the baptismal foot, and which came from the family, and of crosses, anchors, stars, crescents, and crowns from friends who in life were both near and dear to him.

The services were witnessed by a concourse of people that fairly filled the church. Dr. Locke, in the beautiful service of the Church, and in his brief but touching remarks in connection therewith, was more than usually impressive, and the audience seemed bowed, with him, in the grief of the hour. Death came in many forms, said he, but when it came, as in the present instance, to a strong, vigorous nature, in the first flush of early manhood, then it was that we suffered, and groaned, and struggled vainly against the sad reality. But consolation in such a time as this came when, turning from the suddenness and the terribeness of death, we contemplated the life preceding it. Short as was the life of this dear departed brother, it had that in it which was instructive and valuable to the living. Wealth, position, and the possession of all that heart could wish were not, with him, what they were with too many,—a temptation and a snare,—but, as he used them, a means, a power, to the perfection of a noble character. In his life, in the daily walks of business, as well as in the family circle, he was trusted, lov

special car, and taken on the 4 o'clock train t Milwaukee, where they will be buried. NOTES. Capt. Archie Fisher arrived at the pier at 1 o'clock in the afternoon with his yacht Idler, bearing a party from the city.

The Tenth Regiment Band gave a compli-mentary concert to the occupants of Gen. Tor-rence's tent yesterday morning. The First kegiment of Cavalry have a voca quartet, whose singing was one of the prominent features of Saturday night's social enjoyments The Chicago Battery cooked their own rations during the encampment, and not a single case of dyspepsia has been reported from that command.

mand.

The Second Regiment Band took possession of the band-stand at 1 p. m., and gave a capital concert, which lasted nearly an hour, to the delight of the visitors.

The anticipated afternoon crush did not arrive at camp. The 12:30 p. m. train, which had been expected to bring along at least a dozen car-loads, landed only a couple of hundred people at the Park Station.

The Aurora Light Guards, commanded by Lieut. M. G. Stolp, one of the companies of the Third Regiment, did not go out with the remainder of the regiment on Saturday, but remained until the camp broke up.

A sharp shower fell upon the camp at 11

A sharp shower fell upon the camp at 11 o'clock, sending everybody to cover. The man who drives the park water-cart went on sprinking the drivoway just as if nothing was happening and his ignor was not one of supererogation. ing and his Jabor was not one of supererogation.

The Complissary and Quartermaster of the First Brigade desire to compliment the officers of the visiting commands the Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Battalions, and the Third Regiment Infantry, and Batteries A and C, Danville and Joliet, for the gentlemanly, courteous way in which they have conducted themselves during the encampment in relation to food and camp equipments. Not a word of grumbling of any sort has been heard from them, and in this, at least, they have

shown themselves thorough soldiers and disciplinarians. As a whole, they are as fine a lot of officers as one would be not to meet anywhere. Gen. Torrence also complimented the outside commands and their officers in the highest

Adjt. Gen. Hilliar I stirred up the militars heart on Saturday night when, on the occasion of the Sixth Regiment Bind's treating him to a serenade, he made a speech during which he gave it as his public opinion that there would be a chance for the brigade to show its mettle in business more serious than camp parades before long. The brigade has thirsted for gone are since.

rades before long. The brigade has thirsted for gore ever since.

The men of Company C, Second Regiment, got up a little surprise for their Captain Saturday night. During his absence in town they decorated his tent handsomely, placing a bright green cover upon his table, and hanging a galaxy of flags and Chinese lanterns round the tent walls. The effect produced when lit up by an Illinois Central, headlight which was brought to upon the tent, was beautiful.

The officers of the brigade spent Saturday evening, as in fact nearly every other evening, in going the grand rounds of the camp and visiting the headquarters of the several commands. The result of the first encampment of the brigade has been to cement the several organizations together more closely than could have been done by any other means, and, when camp broke up yesterday, the best of feeling existed between everybody and everybody else.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN.

A Horrible Wretch-The Governor of Kentucky Refuses to Deny that He Is the

The Commonwealth of Kentucky had an experience yesterday which is a novelty to that State, and, we venture to say, is unique in all the civilized world. At Frankfort, the Capital, a Governor-elect was installed with pomp and ceremony, and was delivered of an inaugural address. His name and professional title are Dr. Luke P. Blackburn. The day before the ceremony there appeared in the/Cincinnati Gazette an abstract of the testimony taken in the trial of a Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of Kentucky, at Toronto, Can., in May, 1865, on the charge of conspiring in Canada to convey yellow-fever infection into the chief cities of the Northern United States by means of clothing which had been infected by contact with vellow-fever victims under Blackburn's supervision at Bermuda. In reproducing this the Gazette inquired, as it had done in reprinting other testimony to the same who was running for Governor of Kentucky. Thus did we offer to him every opportunity for

On the same day the Lexington (Kv.) Tran-

script, a Democratic paper, which has zealously script, a Democratic paper, which has zealously supported Dr. Luke P. Blackburn for Governor, had a leading editorial referring to the testimony published in the Gazette, and to the fact that one of the witnesses to this disbolical plot was Dr. Stuart Robinson, a clergyman or high standing in Kentucky, declaring that the evidence arainst a Dr. Luke P. Blackburn was "strong and clinching," and that a Governor of Kentucky owed it to the State and to bimself not to let such an imputation rest on him, and calling on Governor-elect Dr. Luke P. Blackburn to vindicate himself from this horrible association. That paper, tion rest on him, and calling on Governorelect Dr. Luke P. Blackburn to vindicate himself from this horrible association. That paper,
circulating largely in Frankfort, stared Dr.
Luke P. Blackburn in the face on the morning
of his installation as Governor of a State conspicuous for her boasting of State pride.

Are we right in saying that no State had ever
such an experience io installing a Governor of
her own choice; that no Governor-elect was
ever before confronted by such circumstances?
And we infer by the Transcript's expressions
that Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, the candidate, had
given the editor a promise to vindicate himself.
If Dr. Blackburn were a ruler of Kentucky
by hereditary right, he might be guilty of monstrons crimes, as despots have been, without
any responsibility on the part of the
people. And as an hereditary ruler he
might say be owed nothing to the
people. But he was a candidate for the suffrages of the people of Kentucky. He made
them responsible for him. It is impossible to
suppose that they thought him guilty, or even
substantially charged with such a horrible crime.
They believed his hands were clean of abominable crimes, and he owes it to them to vindicate
himself from this infamous association.

Yet Dr. Luke P. Blackburn went through the
installing ceremonnes, and made his inaugural
address, and said nothing to disassociate himself from the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn of this
horrible record. Is this the regard due to the
fame of the Commonwealth of Kentucky? Is
this a proper respect for the people who have
chosen him for Governor, in the confidence that
he was innocent of any infamous crime,

horrible record. Is this the regard due to the fame of the Commonwealth of Kentucky? Is this a proper respect for the people who have chosen him for Governor, in the confidence that he was innocent of any infamous crime, and that he would deny that he is the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn of this horrible conviction and confession in Canada? And now the citizens of Kentucky are beginning to inquire in earnest whether the man whom they have honored by electing him to the first office in the Commonwealth is that Dr. Luke P. Blackburn who, in Canada, confessed himself guilty of a crime so vile that no lawmakers conceived it possible.

This inquiry will go on until it is answered. Not only was the proof complete, but the prisoner's counsel admitted the conspiracy on the part of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, but pleaded that there was no law of Canada to punish the conspiring to commit this crime in another country. Struck by the identity of names and by other circumstances, we have inquired whether the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn of this infamous fame in Canada.

We have left entirely to Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, but pleaded that for Governor of Kentacky, was the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn of the plot to sow yellow-fever infection in New York and other cities. Our columns have eyer been open to him. For the honor of Kentucky and of human nature we boped that he would deny this identity. But the candidate, to say whether he is the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn of the plot to sow yellow-fever infection in New York and other cities. Our columns have eyer been open to him. For the honor of Kentucky and of human nature we hoped that he would deny this identity. But the candidate, to say whether he is the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn of the plot to sow yellow-fever infection in New York and other cities. Our columns have eyer been open to him. For the honor of Kentucky and of human nature we hoped that he would deny this identity. But the candidate, to say whether he is the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn of he had the place to the place to sow yellow-fever seeds in Northern

unmanly and abominable, that the minds of all but the vilest of the vile revolt at it.

That which a Mr. Luke P. Blackburn conspired, and from Canada tried to carry out, was the murder of women and children, and other non-combatants, by disagminating in their families the infection of yellow-fever, through clothes taken from the sick and dead, saturated with their sweat, and contaminated with their shack yomit. It is an act so vile and horrible that it is impossible to believe that the people of Kentucky would choose for their Governor a man whom they believed had any connection with that Dr. Luke P. Blackburn. Therefore will they pursue this inquiry until Gov. Blackburn all answer whether he is the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn of this infamy.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn was vesterday inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, and, as a sort of reminder to the people of the State of the kind of a man they have chosen to rule over them, the Cincinnati Gazette presented a chapter of testimony from the records of the Toronto courts that one Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the year 1865, plotted to destroy the principal cities of the North by spreading among their inhabitants the infection of yellow-fever. The details of his work—the inhuman sweating of yellow-fever patients in Bermuds to more thoroughly infect the garments heaped upon them, and the spreading of black romit over the trunks of clothing prepared for sale in Washington, New York, and Philadelphia—are acts too revolting to contemplate. The production of this testimony in Toronto fourteen years aco, sent a thrill of horror through the Dominion, which has scarcely been forgotten to this day. That the two Blackburns are one and the same man there seems scarcely a shadow of doubt. When first charged with the beinous crime the Kentucky Governor threatened libel snits, but these have never been brought, and no claim has ever been set up by his friends or by anybody that there were really two Dr. Luke P. Blackburns. But the people of Kentucky and their Governor are mistake

The fact that Dr. Luke P. Blackburn has been elected Governor of Kentucsy by a plurality of 43,917, a gain of 7,736 over the Democratic majority of four years ago, would seem to indicate that his "pellow-fever record" has rather increased than diminished his popularity among the Kentucky Bourbons. Gov. Blackburn has

made no reply whatever to the charges that be is the Luke P. Blackburn who, during the War, attempted to infect Northern cities with yellow-fever, small-pox, and other plaques, and it is not now likely that he will undertake any defense. If Kentucky's present Governor and the man who conspired to spread disease and death among men, women, and children of the North are not one and the same, there is little probability that he would so long have remained silent. In addition to the damaging test mony against him, published in the Press at the time of his nomination, the records of the Toronto courts furnish evidence equally conclusive. Dr. Bluckburn was there charged with violating the laws of neutrality in consoiring on Cauddian soil to depopulate the chief cities of the North by means of pestilence, and it was shown by numerous witnesses that nothing but the inefficiency of his agents prevented him from successfully carrying out his scheme. Trunks of clothing stained with black vomit and otherwise infected were known to be ready for shipment from Bermuda, but sithough Blackburn was bound over to the Assizes in the sum of \$4.00, the case was not prosecuted further, simply because the goods had not reached Canadian soil, and under the circumstances there was no law by which he could be punished. This is the man whom the State of Kentucky delights to honor.

Blackburn at Bermuda-An Official Repor on His Diabolical Yellow-Fever Plot—His
"Theor; for the Treatment of YellowFever," and How It Was Worked Out in
the Island of Bermyda—Some Contempo-

rary History.

Correspondence Cincianan Gasette.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—At the time of trial of the assasins of Mr. Lincoln considerable evidence was elicited in relation to Dr. Blackburn's plot to infect the Northern cities with yellow-fever. Some of this was produced at the trial, and some could not be used since. Though implicitly relied upon, it was not in the form of legal evidence. Some of this will now be found valuable in the pending question whether Ken-tucky has or has not elected the same man who figured is that infamy.

A gentleman not now in military service, into whose hands part of the case against the assasins

of Mr. Lincoln came for examination and prepa ration, furnishes copies which were then made tor him of papers in possession of those preparing the case for trial.

The following order was printed in the official journal of the Colonial Government of Bermuda in September, 1864. It contains an announcement of the arrival of a Dr. Blackburn in that island, and sets forth his ostensible mis

inuda in September, 1804. It contains an announcement of the arrival of a Dr. Blackburn in that island, and sets forth his ostensible mission:

"Secretary's Oppice, Sept. 26, 1864.—Dr. Blackburn, a visitor from the Southern States of America, having announced his intention of inviting a meeting of the medical officers and practitioners in Bermuda for the purpose of discussing the nature, treatment, etc., of the prevailing epidemic fever, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, believing that such discussion may be highly benefiting to this island, both now and in the future, requests the attendance of the medical officers of the army and navy, and of the civil practitioners, as far as their occupation will permit. The meeting will take place at the Hamilton Hotel on Thursday next, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.

"By command, James Tucker, "The following letter from the United States Consul at Bermuda, a little later, throws full light upon the diabolical plot which this Dr. Blackburn had in hand:

"CUNSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, BERMUDA, April 14, 1865.—Sir: During the orevalence of the yellow-fever at these islands last September, a Dr. Blackburn, formerly of New Orleans, came here from Halifax for the ostensible purpose of alding the physicians here. He refused all offers of a pecuniary nature, either for his services while here or for excenses incurred by his visit here, claiming to have had much experience in the treatment of said disease, and being desirons only of benefiting this community, who had manifested so much sympathy for their 'holy cause.' While advocating his theory for the treatment of yellow-fever, he never neglected on all favorable occasions to advocate the cause of the kebels.

"After remaining here about one month he returned to Halifax. Some three weeks since a person intimate in the office of N. S. Walker, Confederate Spectory; that the sole object of that visit was to collect ciothing from the dead of yellow-fever to be sent to New York and other Northern cities during the coming

were then in these islands in the care of a person employed by Blackburn to take charge of them until next June, for which service he was to receive \$50 per mouth, and in June he was to be paid \$500 to take them to New York.

"My informant refused to furnish any turther information without I paid him for it, and demanded \$500 for making a full exposure, as by doing so he would lose his situation, and would be composed to leave these islands.

"After repeated interviews, finding that I could get by no other means than money available information, I finally agreed to pay him the sum of \$200, provided the trunks were found, and circumstances proved to be as he had represented. He then informed me in whose possession the trunks were, gave me a perfect description of them, and a minute detail of all the transactions connected with them. After getting all necessary information, I made known the transactions to the Health Officer of this (St. George) port, who took some other officers with him, went to the house in which it was alleged the trunks were stored, and demanded the trunks left there by Dr. Blackburn.

"The person in whose keeping they were, finding the facts had been revealed, denied nothing, but acknowledged much, and gave up the trunks, which were taken yesterday to the quarantine station, opened, and found to contain wearing apparel and bedding made up in small packages, decently clean, with dirty fiancel drawers and shirts on the outside, all evidently taken from a sick bed. Internixed with these packages, some poutities and many other things which could have been placed there for no legitimate purpose were found, the whole of which were buried by direction of the Health Officer.

"From the evidence before me, I believe the facts in relation to these trunks and Dr. Blackburn's visit here were well understood by Confederate officers here, and that they have paid money to carry out the diabolical scheme.

"I hope to get a thorough investigation of the matter, and believe I am prepared to produce the neces

United States Internal-Revenue Taxes.

A statement has been recently prepared by the Internal-Revenue Bureau, showing the articles and occupations which are taxed by the United States under the Internal-Revenue laws as recently amended by Congress. As damagors frequently attempt to deceive the people, by pretending that the masses are heavily taxed by the National Government, especially that the national taxes oppress the poor, this official list of taxable articles is one which everybody should read and preserve for reference. The list is as follows:

Deposits in bank, or with persons, etc., engaged in the business of banking.

Deposits in savings banks. [Savings banks are now exempt from tax on \$2,000 of savings deposits made in the name of and belonging to any one person, thus exempting the percentages of all poor persons.]

Capital of banks, etc., and capital employed by any person in the business of banking beyond average amount invested in United States bonds.

Circulation issued by any bank, etc., or person, per month.

Banks, etc., on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out.

Banks, bankers, or associations, on amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation, State bank, or State banking association, on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them.

Every person, firm, association, corporation, State bank, or State banking association, on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, or of any corporation, State bank, or of state banking association, on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, or of any corporation, sasciation, or of any corporation, state bank, or of any corporation, and also every National banking association, on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, or of any corporation, state bank, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation used for circulation and paid out by them.

Bank-check, draft, order, or voucher for the payment of any sum of mone United States Internal-Revenue Taxes.

drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust com-Medicines or preparations.
Perfumeries and cosmetics.
Friction matches.
Wax tapers.
Cigar lights,
Playing cards.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, or

grapes.

Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, and grapes.

Rectifiers of any quantity less than 500 bar-

Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more.

Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more.

Wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits. duced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits.

Retail liquor dealers.
Wholesale liquor dealers.
Manufacturers of stills.

Stills or worms, manufactured.

Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.

ort.
Stamps, distillery warehouse.
Stamps, for rectified spirits.
Stamps, wholesale liquor dealers.
Stamps, special bonded warehouse.
Stamps, special bonded warehouse (reware-

ousing.
Stamps for imported spirits.
Cigars and cheroots. Cigarets.

Masufacturers of cigars.

Snuff of all descriptions, domestic or imported, and snuff flour sold or removed for use, per ed, and shuff flour sold or removed : pound.

Tobacco, chewing and smoking.
Dealers in leaf tobacco.
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco.
Dealers in manufactured tobacco.
Manufacturers of tobacco.
Feddlers of tobacco.
Fermented liquors.
Brawers.

Fermented liquors.
Brewers.
Retail dealers in malt liquors.
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.
This list comprises all the articles and occupations which are taxed by the United States internal revenue. It will be noticed that these taxes fall almost entirely upon articles of luxary and upon rich corporations and capitalists. Not one of the necessaries or even of the essentials of life is taxed, unless it be medicines and matches

PALMER WANTS TO BE VICE-PRESIDENT. Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer thus speaks of himself as candidate for Vice-President on the

Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer thus speaks of himself as candidate for Vice-President on the State-Sovereignty Bourbon ticket, in his newspaper, the Springfield Register, of Sept. 3:

The editor of the Register is not a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He thinks he has some qualifications for that place, for from his boyhood until he became too busy to indulge in the sport, he was skilled in ways of "shiners," "peerch," bass, and cat, and made himself famous as a successful fisher on the banks of the West fork," Indian Creek, Wood River, the Mississippi, and the Macoupin, before "the dam broke," and there is a possibility that the wise men who will run the machine will not overlook such merits. But the chances are that some more pretentious fisherman will be selected by the Democratic Convention to succeed Mr. Wheeler who has distinguished himself so much in the piscatorial art. If, as now seems most likely, Mr. Tilden is nominated for the Presidency, the West abouid have the second place on the ticket, and it will demand the nomination of Mr. Hendricks; but, if he declines, the issue should be squarely made between the simple fishermen of the West, who use "poles" cut from the bank of the stream, and spit upon their bait, and then "throw in for cat," and the aristociat for he hank of the stream, and spit upon their bait, and then "throw in for cat," and the aristociation of the Register was a secessionist or a Pro-Slavery man, or that he was schally now hardly pay to prove that the editor of the Register was a Secessionist or a Pro-Slavery man, or that he was schally in the Rebel army.

The Fighting Irish, New York World (Dem.).

The Irish have not degenerated since the day when they were described as The finest pusinthry on a fruitful sod, Fighting like divils for Conciliation, Hating each other for the love of God,

as witness the recent Lurgan riots and the fol-lowing episode at a Home-Rule meeting, which shows what home-rule under Mr. Parnell might be like:

"A man in the crowd who was armed with a thick stick here made an interruption. He was at once set upon and beaten. A number of clergymen interfered and procured a cessation of the disturbance. Mr. Parnell then proceeded."

An excellent remedy. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills are superior as a cathartic to any other in all cases in which a pargative is employed. Price 25 cents. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE Out: NUMEROUS parons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.

until 80'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-sv.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bine Island-av., dorner of Hallsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fanor
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.
LOUIS W. H. NERBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Wells.

PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED—375,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in a prosperous manufacturing and lumber
business. Mill and yard situated on the Mississippi
River, in the largest city of Southern Minnesota. There
are \$75,000 invested. An experienced and competent
husiness man with sufficient capital to take a haif,
third, or quarter interest will find this one of the best
openings in the Northwest. There is no limit to the
growth of the business. The active services of the
right man are aleading object. Address communications to MANUFACTUREIS, Tribune office. tions to MANUFACTUREE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$25,000 CASH, TO GO into the wholesale grocery business Jan. 1, one who is not afraid of work (prefer a buyer), by two young men who have a very large trade, one a thorough business manager, the other one of the best salesamen. Address N 29, Iribane office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN PACKING BUSINESS at a good country point; we have a good packinghouse and everything in order for work; party applying must have \$10,000 ready money. Call on or address E. A. BEACH, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOF FROM the Bridge-Front rooms with board \$3.50 to \$5; without board \$1.00 \$3.

Without coard \$1 to \$3.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CONNER STATE AND HAROrison-sta. 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board
and room per day, \$1.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to
\$10; also, furnisaed rooms rented without board.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST, RIGHT OPposite Palmer House-Room and board, \$5 to \$7
per week; transient, \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-BY A MARRIED COUPLE IN A PRIVATE family, with two pleasant rooms. Location on the North Side, east of Clark-st. Address M 68, Tribune. DEDBUGS AND COCKROAGHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Callor address A. OAKLEY. 107 Clark's E., Room S. QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING- CONFINE-ment in doctor's family: disease peculiar to the sex skillfully treated; examination free; strictly private and condidential. Box 383, Chicago.

WANTED—A TYPE-WRITER. SEND STYLE, lowest cash price, and all other particulars to I 107, Tribune office.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-of clothing, carpeta, and bedding. Call
or address E. HERSCHEL, 566 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF
clothing at J. GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders
by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO CONTRACTORS—500 TO 1,000 TONS

Furnace fine clader at the foolling Mill, west end of
Chicago-av. bridge. It is first-class material for all
foundation, or for macadamizing roadways. Apaly to
superintendent at the mill, or at she office of Sellers,
Fowler & Co., No. 8 Ashland Block. PATENTS.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, CAVEATS—MUNN & CO. 37 Park itow, New York, proprietors of the "School of Park itow, New York, proprietors of the "School of Park itow, New York, proprietors of patents. Hand-book on patents, with full directions and advice, sentifice."

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 78, 78 AND See East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE. MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; chaspest and best in city; advances at 10p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY 130 W. Monroe PROFESSIONAL. DR. KKAN, 173 CLARS-ST., CHICAGO—CONSUL-tation free, personally or by Jester, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 538 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, 31, nonfortal WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED DEY-GOODS clerk; Sendinavian preferred. Call Sunday and Monday forenoon at 473 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A CLERK AND GENERAL MANAGER.
With good references: guaranteed 57 per week.
with board: mlary according to returns. State age and
experience in former situation. Address NS, Tribuns. WANTED-GROCERY CLERK. CALL AT 778 South Haisted-st., corner of Twentieth. WANTED-GROCKRY CLERK. AT 580 WEST IN-diana-st. One that knows the business.

Trades.

WANTED-TO BOOKBINDERS-A FOREMAN for a biankbook factory; must be a practical man. experienced in management of hands, and have brains and push. To a first-class man a liberal salary paid. K 55, Tribune office. WANTED-SKILLFUL SIGN PAINTER, LANDscape and figure painters. CHAS. MATTHAR, S39 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY OR MAN AS BULER
and to do general work in bindery. DONOHUE
& HENNESERRY, 105 Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 GOOD LABORERS FOR CITY work; wares, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; also, men for sav-miles onling miles imber-yards, and various other cocupations all brough the counter. Those in need of work apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st. W ANTED-100 BAILROAD LABORERS, WAGES \$1.25, free fare; 100 for saw-mills, wages \$16 to \$20 per month and board, ateady work: 25 wood-chopers; 100 for farms, quarries, and other work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 285 SOUR Water-8.

WANTED-28 MORE LABORGES FOR BURLING-ton & Quincy Railroad Company at Clarinda. In. Free fare and ship to-night. Apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st. Aiscellancous.

MANTED-BY A LARGE IMPORTING UPHOLstery house, a man to represent their interests in
Chicago. Must be fully competent and have a large
connection with the trade. To such a person, liberal
inducements with be offered. Address ENTERFRISE,
box 2.082, P. O., New York. WANTED-A DINNER WAITER AT THE GREAT Eastern House, 111 South Franklin-st. W Eastern House, 111 South Franklin-st.

WANTED-FIFTY BAILROAD LABORERS FOR company work on Chicago & Strawn Railroad, 7 miles weat of Blue Island (at the Sag). Apply on the line. L. B. MOHGAN, Foreman.

WANTED-AGENYS-MEN WITH SIO TO 550 cash can clear 550 aveck with our goods caster than \$15 with any other article in America. Merrill Manufacturing Company. Room 1, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS WAITERS AND COUKS at 163% South Clark-st.

WANTED-BY THE IMPORTER, MEN AND women to sell tea and coffee to families. S. M. KENNEDY, 112 kandolph-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED - A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire 1105 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fith-is.

WANTED-GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY FOR GENeral housework; German preferred. 152 Onlo-st.

WANTED-A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework. Must have good reference. Apply at 194 Michigan-av., Saite No. 6. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COUK. APPLY AT 287 West Adams-st., between 8 to 10 a. m. WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, and one who can do plain cooking, to go in the country; waxes, \$2, and fare paid. References required. Call at 153 South Peoria-s. WANTED-GOD WOMAN AS SECOND COOK and laundry girl. at 84 East Monroe-st.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and bish cooking at 153 South Peoria-st. References required.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COP-oper and clasmith, steady and reliable, for railroad work; no objection to country. K 53, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.
CITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN A WHOLEsie house, or as coachman. Address O 8, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED -A YOUNG ARCHITECT (German), who thoroughly understands plain and architectural drawing, desires some occupation. Address & 62, Trionne odice.

CHTUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE MAN
Das collector, office elers, or to do outside work with
a light delivery wagon; well acquainted with the
otty,
and can furnish Al references. Address & 54, Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

ITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL IN A REspeciable family to do second work and as seamress. Good reference. Address 74 Artesian-av.

Scamstroses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED GER
Oman lady in au American family; can do dressmaking and all kinds of fancy needlework. Address K 98,
Tribune office.

Employment Agencies, CITUATIONS WANTED—THE WOMAN'S OHRIS-tian Association Employment Bureau furnishes— on application of employers—free of charge, and with the best of references, seamstreases, copyists, clerks, governesses, housekeepers, nurses,etc., etc. Attention is exraestly solicited to this most deserving branch of charitable effort. Apply by letter or in person at Room 8 Farweil Hali.

BUSINESS CHANCES. DRUG-STORE FOR SALE, ON EAST TERMS, IN Des Moines, Ia.; best reasons for selling. Address DRUGS, Des Moines, Ia.

DRUGS, Des Moines, Is.

POR SALE—A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED
Confectioner withes to sell a well-established confectioner withes to sell a well-established confectioner wither and bakery, in Omaha. Nob., not having sufficient capital to carry it on. Or will take in an
active business partner, with \$2,000 capital, who can
give good references. The location is the best in the
city, and the patronage first-class. Address V. BURKLEY, Herid office, Omaha. Nob. FOR SALE-STATE RIGHTS FOR KELLER'S
T double solf-acting gas check valve, patented Aug.
19, 1879, saving 35 per cent; also agents wanted with
capital for every State. Call or address Illinois Gas
Saving Co., 204 LaSalle-st.

Saving Co., 204 LeSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WOOD AND COAL YARD; FINE LOcation: reason: withing to leave the city. H 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE GROCERY STORE NO. 490 STATE-st.; good reasons for selling, and a rare chance for the right man.

INSURANCE, BEAL ESTATE, AND LOAN BUSI-ness for sale; well established in one of the finest towns in Michigan; none but good parties need apply. Address Drawer 135, Kalamazoe, Mich.

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550 WILL BUY MY BREAD AND CAKE To route, averaging \$25 per day; horse and wagon along, worth \$400; clear profit of \$3, 75 per day. H40, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE HOTELS OF THIRTY, thrry-five, and forty rooms; each completely furnished, and first country towns; all clear and doing nice business; prices, 86,00, 88,000, and 810,000; want clear farms in Iowa, lilinois, Missouri, or Nebraska, 100-sete farm, well improved, near Sloan, Woodbury Country, ia.; this is one of the book little farms in the country. county county county are made and county county county county and county are farm near Mexico. Mo., all under fence and cultivation, clear, for city or town property; \$16,000, \$20,000. The finest brick botel out of Chicago, in II-linois: completely furnished; pays \$5,000 per year; in city of 20,000 people; want large stock farm.

T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 174 Madison-st. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT TO EXCHANGE 15room, 2-story and basement, modern brick dwelling; barn and lot; 50x125; house is one of the finest inthe elty; cost to build five years ago, 230,000. 84,
600 mortgage at 7 per cent due in four years; noback interest or taxes; price \$10,000; just half what it
for coult;
\$7,00.—Two clear houses and lots on Leavitt-st.,
noar Fark-av., for a good water-mill in Southern Illinois, Missouri, or Kentucky.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS AT PARK SIDER, COOK, COURTY, for pony and phacton, builders' hardware, mortels, or furniture. E. VALENTINE, Janesville, Wis.

NICE HORSE, BUGGY. AND HARNESS FOR sale; horse gentle and speedy. Can be seen at CON'S livery stable, Twenty-fifth and State-sta.

CON'S livery stable. Twenty-fifth and State-sta.

PENNOYER & CO.,
360 TO 300 WABASH-AV.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PINE CARRIAGES,
Coupe Rocksways,
Six-Seat Rocksways,
CABRIOLETS, BAROUCHES,
ABBOT DOWNING CO. LANDAUS. LANDAULETTS,
EXPRESS Wagons and Frucks.
Also our unequaled Side-Spring and Elliptic Spring
Buggles in variety of weights and finish,
FRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE TIMES.
A large number of first-class second-hand buggles, in
perfect order, that we are determined to close out, and
will make prices accordingly. Canopy-Top Phactons
at cost to close.

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ATTENTION IS CALLED
TO OUR PINE STOCK OF
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
ORGANS,
From the plainest cases to the richest variegated wood
or choory and gold. For sale on easy payments. Every
instrument warranted five years. Piano covers and
stools of every description. W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sta. UPRIGHT PIANOS, SOUARE PIANOS, NEW PIANOS, LTUN & HEALT, State and Mouroe-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN GOING FROM 1690 PRAIRIE AV. TO Indians av. on Thirty-second st., a small diamond cross pin. The finder will receive \$10 reward by leaving the same at above number.

STRAYED—SEPT. 6. BAY BORSE. OWNER CAN find him at Canigan's stable. 1374 wabash-av., by proving property and paying charges.

\$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF BLUE Skye-terrier; weight 17 pounds; no questions sized. Cafe opposite McVicker's Theatre.

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sale sorap-free, paper stock, and bonnes; pays highest cash price or selis on commission; will call for goods
in any part of the city or at depots. 743, 745, and 747
State-st., Chicago. Orders by mail groundity attended to.

A MEXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES A SITUA-tion in a school or family, or as visiting governess, Satisfactory references given. Address FSACREM, care of Mar. William Finiter, Lancate

ALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADI-One of the finest stone-front dwellings, barn, and los on Adams-st., between Ashland-av. and Laffin-st.; south front, lot Existo. If you want an elegant home look at this; it will be sold \$3,000 less than home look. \$6,000—2 good dwellings and lot 321150, half block cast of Jefferson Part on Mouroe-ster, bath, gas, and lot 82116 feet—on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-seventhet. This property is cheap at \$3,000; onght to sell for \$5,500. Incennes-87. St Alune nonth. \$1,200-A good 7-room cottage and lot 25x125 on Suron-st, near Robe; terms cash. \$2,500-House and lot corner Ogden-sv. and Jack-

\$4,00-lot 00125, south front, on Monroest, near Paulina.

\$4,00-lot-more frame dwelling and lot 25x125 on Green-st., right at Van Buren.

\$1,000-s-room brick cottage and lot 25x125 on Twenty-eighth-st., near Hanover. This house cost over \$1,200-s-room brick cottage and lot 25x125 on Twenty-eighth-st., near Hanover. This house cost over \$1,200-st. on the cost over \$1,200 ref to continue the cost over \$1,200 ref to cost \$1,200 ref to co

ADOLPH HELLS, 100 pearborness, nooms in.

FOR SALE 433 PER FOOT-LOT SOX(6) ON INDIans-av., between Forty-second and Forty-thirdsis.; cars in front: water, gas, etc. Only fot left.
There are twenty new hous-s going to be built on this
block in the next six months. It is the prettiess residence property, and the cheapest, offered new in the
city, and you will miss it if you do not buy one of these
lots. Three on Prairie-av. at the same price. T. B.
BOYD, Room 7, No. 179 Madison-st.

BOYD, ROOM 7, No. 179 Madison-st.

I'OR SALK-CHEAP-3-STORY AND BASEMENT
brick building and not on East Kinzle-st. Price
57, 501; \$4, 500 can run at 7 per cent. Apply at No. 70
Lessalie-st., Room 4.

I'OR SALE-CORNER LOT ON FORTY-THIRD-ST.,
midway letween the bouleyards: south and west
fronts: 124125, 816 per foot. Inquire of LYMAN M.
PAINE, 156 Washington-st., Room 21. PAINE. 156 Washington-54., Room 21.

FOR SALE-WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL AT LOW prices lots on Winchesser, Lincoln. and Ogden-ave., between Harrison, Van Buren, and Jackson-343. and on the laster named streets in the same neighborhood. OGDEN, SHKLDON & CO., Hoom 3 Ogden Building. 34 Clark-84.

POR SALE-8:00 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from husgo; \$15.00 m and \$5 monthly; cheapes property a markes, and shown from abstract free; railroad fare, ocenis. IRA BEOW N. 142 Lasalis-st. Room 4. COR SALE—CHEAP—40 ACRES OF LAND FRONT-ing on Stony island boulevard, at Seventy-ninth-st. tation within 201 feet; accessible by more than facty rains a day. Apply to ELLIUTT ANTHONY, No. 91 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—32 PEB ACRE—437 ACRES OF AS good farm land as there is in Wayne County. Neb.; will sell for \$2 per acre if taken this week; after Thursday, \$3 per acre; it is all oraries, and only tares miles from county-seat; you cannot buy such land as this is of any one else for less than \$5 per acre. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES. West Side.

TO RENT-815 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORT
I frame dwelling-house, 7 North Page-st. Incurre at
5 North Page-st.

To RENT-940 MONROE-ST., STONE SWELLTront. dising-room and kitchen on parlor foor,
gas-fixtures, furnace. de. in perfect condition. H.
POTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Room 44. West Side.

TO RENT-1048 MICHIGAN-AV., THREE-STORY and basement brick, with all modern conventences, and large bara. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st. TO RENT—A VERY ELEGANT THREE-STORY-and-basement, octagon-front, brick residence, No. 255 East Indiana-st.: fourteen rooms, all modern im-provements. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 Labsile-st.

Miscellane Duo.

To RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 18, 20

LaSalle-st.:

84 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement stone front, 103 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 1912 and 1824 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement stone front.

sione fronts.

1273 Indiana-av., second floor, five rooms.

1273 Indiana-av., second floor, five rooms.

12 Sto \$19.

No. 8 Groveland-court, stwo-story and basement brick, \$15. Basement and first floor 519 South Robey-at., brick.

530 and 532 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts.

862 and 368 Park-av., 2-story and basement brices.
742 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement brices.
742 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement brices.
830 Wazren-av.—All modern improvements; low rent to right parties.

STORES.
187 and 188 Cottage Grove-av.
14 North Canal-st.
SUBUBBAN.
Suburban property on the North shore.
At Evanston—A 2-story frame dwelling at north each of University Grove, on bluff overslooking the lake; will be put in good order and rented very cheas.
At North Evanston, Glencoe, thighiand Park, and high wood—Pleasantly located residences at very low

At North Evanston, Glencoe, Highiand Park, and Highwood, Pleasantly located residences at very low rates.

2-story frame, near depot, at Ravenswood, \$15.

2-story frame, two blocks from Hyde Park depot, \$15.

2-story frame, with lot 1003300, on Forty-seventh-st.

(Kenwood Station) and Egandale-av.

Large brick and frame Gothic cottage. east front, or South Park, near Fifty-first-st., convenient to Indianav. and steam cars, with large lot and barn, in complete order.

2-story brick, cottage style, at Normal, Englewood, near the Normal School and depot. TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOOMS IN A PRIVATE family, with breaktast and supper if desired. Inquire at 325 Ogden av., corner of Robey-st.

TO RENT-S12 PER MONTH-FIRST FLOOR, CONtaining six elegant rooms, and \$10 for second floor; fine two-story frame house, 34 Fillmere-st. Inquire at 5.56 Western-av.

TO RENT-SUITE OF SIX ROOMS, NO. 231 WEST Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping; rent low. By WM. R. TRICMFSON, 220 West Madison-st.

TO REST-CHICAGO-AV. NEAR DEARBORN-av., a large a cove room facing south, with all modern improvements, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board. Reference required. L 22, Iribune office.

South Side.

TO BENT-TO GENILEMEN ONLY-VERY DESIRable suits of furnished front room. Apply room
15. 46 and 48 Clark-st., adjoining Sherman House. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO REI T-AT LOVELAND COLORADO, A NEW more building: new town on Colorado Central R. ; old f zmiag country; trade not overdone, country ahead of the town. Hent \$25 per month. W. E. PHIPAN, Loveland, Col.

TO REI T-A FINE DOUBLE STORE, MARBLE from building, located at the corner of Archer-sv. and Dec. 5-st, ready now. For fartier particular inquire des JOHN STEPHAN, 603 Archer-av.

Offices.
TO REAT—SEVERAL VELLY FINE OFFICE ROOMS
Very cheap. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN,
Room 43; 118 Weshington-st. WANTED-TO RENT-2 DOUBLE ROOMS FOR four-young gentlemen for one week, beginning the 18th. Agawer HARRY MONTAGUE, Normal, III.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A cit., at one-half broker rates. D. LAUNOSE, Roomas and 6, 120 itandoloh-st. Eestabilished 1854.

A NY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOR, Machinery, etc., without removal, and other soed collateraps. W. H. KING, 80 East Madison st., Room 6.

A NY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOR, A MAGUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOR, AND AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, DIAMON, AND SILVERY OF CASH PAID FOR OLD GULD AND SILVERY Office (logased), 30 East Madison-st., Estabilished 1886.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF MACHINERY OF MACHI

THOUGH THE CLAIMS OF MUSIC AB A BRANC of education are well established, its value as elevating and refining recreation is not yet fully appreciated; yut it is evident to any thougatful person the recreation, as well as serious study, is a powerful genin the mydding of character. In the case of boys, e pecially, it is important that they should acquire, wit their growth, a capacity and preference for piesure of the highest kind. Even if music did not smack for most among these, sufficient interest in it to turn the attention from what is victious would be desirable. For these reasons I should particularly like hoys as pund in plane-pisylag, and shall feel an especial interest intending them. GC/RESE BABCOCK, 444 We Adams-d., opposite Jefferson Park.

AGENTS WANTED.
A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL TEA. COFFEE
PROPER'S TEA CO., BUX SOIL, SE LOUIS. SEL.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE at News-Agencies or on Railroad-Trains will please report the facts to far, giving dates and particulars, in order that we may correct such deficiencies of supply.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to svoid the necessity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This soffice is supplied with bofa the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their advertisements at any hour from 8 to 12 p. m. by telephone direct to this office. Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room all receive prompt stiention.

Exposition Building, foot of Adams at In-

street, between Randolph

Hooler's Theatre. ph street, between Clark and LaSalle.

McCormick Hall. Union Park Congregational Church. ron's Church and School Uncle Tom's Cabin (

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1879.

There is a report current in Montreal that the Brazilian Government has agreed to grant a subsidy to a Canadian line of steamhips to ply between Halifax and Rio

The situation in Afghanistan is sufficiently inent to call for the concentration of troops in Candahar. YAKOOB KHAN has made mal requisition for the assistance of the British. The attack on the Embassy of the latter at Cabul was participated in by twelve Afghan regiments.

Vesterday afternoon, the militia companies Park, struck their tents, and the soldierly picnic has passed into history. Professionally and socially it was a very pleasant and ssful affair, and will long be remem bered by the participants.

VALORUS A. SEAVY, General Superintend ent of Police, died of Bright's disease last evening at his residence, 715 West Jackson street, after an illness of several months. His career on the police force was an exlinary one. Five years ago he was an. His superiors early discovered his abilities, and his promotion became as sured and rapid. He leaves a wife and

The fire at Quincy on Saturday night does not appear to have been as serious as was at first reported, at least so far as its financial dimensions go. The losses are now placed at about \$100,000. The telegraph ensions go. The losses are now operating condition very soon, as a large

The painful quiet produced by the yellow fever plague in Memphis was intensified yesterday by the fact that in not a single hurch was service held. Eleven new cases were reported yesterday. Dr. Thornton, President of the Board of Health, says that the ravages of the disease have passed maximum, and are now on the This will be good news to Mr. A. D. LANG-STAFF, the President of the Howards, who is

Judge BARNUM's recent decision on the is bill " bore fruit yesterday, when, in defiance of law and the majesty of the people of the State, the Communist military companies, to the number of 398 armed men, made an impudent parade through several of the main thoroughfares of the city. In the afternoon the second chapter of the "celebration" was held at Ogden Grove, st which McAULIFF and GROTTEAU waged an aginary war against the capitalists. The ning feature of the affair was the exceptionally good order which prevailed.

It appears that the friends of the Hon. DEE MITCHELL have finally prevailed npon him to let his name go before the Wisin Democratic Convention for the Gunatorial nomination. At least it would pear, from the Milwaukee dispatch, printed ewhere, that "Barkis is willin'," as the ceneus on Saturday night of the delegation of that city arrived at the decision stated above, and they will accordingly place him in nomination when the Convention meets. On the other hand, Game Rober politely informs the Democracy that he can't, under any circumstances, be induced to go in for Gubernatorial honors.

nal organ, the Boston Globs, yesterday ine out with the charge that Henry L. Exc. a possible Republican candidate for yesteror, was engaged during the War in the Rebel lines in the Carolina. It is once more the try of the "wicked partner," for Mr. It is once more the try of the "wicked partner," for Mr. It is once more the try of the "wicked partner," for Mr. It is once more the try of the "wicked partner," for Mr. It is once more the try of the "words of an army—over which the national on the Berezezzor case. Can that opinion be law? Can that be law which leads to the subversion of all law and of all government? Can that be law which leads to the subversion of all law and of all government? Can that be law which leads to the subversion of all law and of all government? Can that be law which leads to the subversion of all law and of all government? Can that be law which leads to the subversion of all law and of all government? Can that be law which must ultimately lead to marchy? Can any nation, be it republican or monarchical, recognize the words, of an army—over which the national or monarchical properties.

without his cognizance or consent. By the way, there were current a few years ago some very breezy stories about the cotton transactions of one Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER and brother, during the period of the former's administration as Military Governor of Louisiaus. Possibly there may have been

Many of the city's derical colebrities have returned from their summer vacations, and yesterday filled their pulpits to the acceptance and delight of their congregations. Prof. Swine delivered a powerful sermon or "The Captain of Our Salvation." The Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, who recently made the tour of the mining camps around Leadville, preached on "The Helpfulness of Fellowship." Dr. Goodwin, also a returner from a summer trip, held communion service in the First Congregational Church in the afternoon and preached in the evening. The Rev. W. F. CRAFTS, who made an exploration of the Colorado mining districts, was greeted by a large congregation, who listened attentively to his sermon on the "Beligious Impressions of the trip."

Secretary John Sherman has again demor strated his bitter hostility to the bi-metallic system by refusing to receive silver dollars from the National banks in payment of their dues to the Government or in redemption of their notes! This order is an out usurpation of power. What right has John SHERMAN to take any such position? It is not for him to determine what shall be legaltender in this country. That has already been determined by the higher authority of Congress and the people, and it includes the standard silver dollars. The Secretary of the Freasury has no more right to refuse this legal-tender than has the humblest citizen of the Republic. He has been placed in his present office to obey the laws, and not nullify or defy them. The pretended fear that the silver dollars will all return to the Treasury is a mere sham. Suppose they do, can't they be paid out again? Gold returns to the Treasury. Is it, for that reason, not to be received from the banks in redemption of their notes? But it is trifling with the intelligence of the people to give as reason for refusing silver for redemption of bank-notes that it will return to the Treasury. There are only 40 millions of silver dollars all told in the United States, and the annual disbursements of the Government alone are seven times that amount. The simple fact is, that Mr. John SHERMAN is determined to discriminate against the silver dollar and bring it into liseredit by every means at his command. In the present instance, however, he has exceeded the functions of his office, and, if he does not quickly recede from the illegal stand he has taken, he may be called to account by Congress in the manner provided for high officers who usurp power that does not pertain to their positions.

MILITIA OR MOBS Judge BARNUM's decision in the BIELE-PELDT case is likely to rank among the curiosties of the law. In the name of the law it subverts the law, and lays down principles the consistent following out of which would be the destruction of every commonwealth on earth. In its last analysis, that decision is a gospel of anarchy. It is the negation of the State. It is the denial of all political authority. It is the denial of government Should that decision be affirmed in the court of last resort, we shall owe it only to the good will and pleasure, to the kindly consideration and condescension, of the mob that we do not live under a reign of terror. that "any body of men whatever may associate themselves together as nilitary company or armed organization, without the license of the Governor" and without authority of law. It matters not what the personal character of the men may be, under Judge BARNUM's decision they may organize themselves into a military company nto companies or regiments; they may arn and equip themselves; they may drill and parade without let or hindrance, or fear of nolestation. Under that decision the twelve thousand Socialist voters at the last election for Mayor of this city may be changed into twelve thousand Socialist soldiers. This army of men, professing and teaching doctrinesand anxious to put those doctrines in prac tice—at variance with all the principles which guard our lives and liberty and our property, may parade our streets, and by their very presence menace the life, liberty, and property of American citizens. This army may have its divisions, regiments, companies; its Generals, Captains, and Lieutenants. It may have its armories, its magazines, and arsenals. It may have its cavalry, infantry and artillery. It may carry its own dis-tinctive colors; and its standard need not be the Stars and Stripes. It may substitute the red flag of the incendiary Commune for the banner of our country, and for our E Pluribus Unum. It may flaunt its revolutionary and anarchical devices before our eyes by day or by night, and remind us hourly that we hold our life, liberty, and property only by its sufferance. And the Commander-in-Chief of this Communistic army may snap his finger in the face of the Governor of the State and of all legally-constituted authority, and claim that he holds his commission from the sovereign Socialists and Judge BARNUM's constitution. In the place of the Com-munists or Socialists we may place the numerous fraternity of gamblers pickpockets, and unconvicted murder ers. What is there to prevent their organizing themselves into an army as well as the Socialists? May they not also become a military force within the State, but, as such force, owing no allegiance to the State

If Judge Barnun's decision be good law, every clique, party, or fanatical sect may have its little army, commanded by its own officers, and irresponsible to all State military authority. All the evil-minded citizens of the United States may organize into armies, each independent of the other, of the army of the United States, and of the regular militis of the several States. And while the din of the preparation for war is heard everywhere in the land. women and children may feel secure in the faith that all the din is but evidence that steps are being taken to defend their "life, liberty, and property" in all possible contingencies. Such are some of the monstrous but logical consequences which may be drawn from the judicial opin ion in the BIELEFELDT case. Can that opin-ion be law? Can that be law which leads to

State?

authorities have no control? To admit the would be to decree away its own exis Society has been defined by an em writer as "Right defended by might." The might which, in the Nation, defends society is military force. Organized military force is an army. The right to maintain a army, or to organize an army, is

attribute of government or of sovereignty. No Government ever granted that right to individuals in their individual capacity. No Government can grant that right to individ uals without abdicating a power which belongs to it. An army within a Nation or State, not subject to the military authoriti of the Nation or State, is the creation of imperium in imperio. It is the erectio within the Nation of a power in oppos to the power of the Nation. The plea of the Lehr und Wehr Verein that they organ to defend their rights is sheer nonse The State is competent to protect the rights of all its citizens, and the State alone is charged with that defense. The Constitudoes not authorize the organization of such irresponsible military organi as the Lehr und Wehr Verein. It doe authorize the keeping and bearing of arms. But the right to keep and to bear arms by an individual citizen does not involve or imply the right to organize an army. And if the claim of the Lehr und Wehr Verein means anything, it means a claim to the right to create and maintain an army governed by a military code which ignores the military code of the State and Nation, as well as the authorities of the State. If this right can be granted to the Lehr und Wehr Verein, then why not grant it likewise the right to declare war,o enter into treaties with foreign Powers, to oin money, and support a navy? All these rights are on the same footing. They are all attributes of government or sovereignty, and there is as much reason why a Nation should delegate one as the other. An army subject to military authorities who are themselv in their military character, subject to the civil power, is an instrument for the protection of right. But a military force in a Na tion, not under the control of the Executive if not a mob, is liable at any time to be trans

formed into a mob.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.

The Pall Mall Gazette makes the startling ssertion that the British army in England nas practically ceased to exist, and the statement is largely confirmed by a letter from a high officer which recently appeared in the London Times, declaring that the army is in a state of collapse. It is charged that the Government, with the volunteer service, onght to build up an army on the German short-term system, which is supported by enscription. Short service was substituted or long, untrained men and boys were drafted into an imaginary force called the reserve, all esprit de corps was lost by the linking of osttalions, and officers were compulsorily retired while yet in the prime of life, More han all this, in thus feebly imitating the German system, the very foundation of that system was omitted altogether, namely, ompulsory service, and every suggestion nade by old army officers was disregarded. The theory of the army system was thus stated by Lord CARDWELL, who is held responsible for its present state of inefficiency: "It should be small in times of peace, but capable of expansion, and our reserves should be large." Ten years have elapsed since this policy was adopted, and the only part of it that now holds good is the smallness of the army. It is claimed, and the claim is made good by statistics, that it is incapable of any expansion and that the reserves, instead of being large, are absurdly small. The Gazette says: "We have eighty-five battalions abroad, of which no fewer than twenty-four are actively employed in presence of an enemy; yet infantry at home, which is supposed to feed them and supply loss by casualties, is under 27,000, and our large reserves do not number 17,-000. So far as capacity for expansion is concerned, it may be well to note that five nonths ago, when it was wished to send half dozen battalions to South Africa, the Horse Guards were compelled to go round to every regiment in the service and, hat in hand, beg for volunteers." Out of the fiftysix battalions in the United Kingdom fortysix are short of their complement, and out of the 27,000 soldiers of the line 14,149 are intrained men. The London Times furnishes statistics of the same remarkable character. It says : "The five battalions which recently embarked for South Africa were high on the roster for foreign duty, yet, owing to one cause or another, upwards of 1,000 men from these five battalions were rejected on the regiments being detailed for mbarkation. We may assume that the rest of the army is in like condition." And again: "It is not too much to say that here is not a single battalion now at home, if we except the Twenty-eighth, which has

just returned from the Straits Settlements, The complaints are not confined to the umerical strength of the army or its capacity for expansion. It is represented as onspicuously inferior in training and discipline, for the reason that it is impossible or a commanding officer to instruct his men when he cannot hold a battalion drill. The nen are ignorant of common barrack-yard novements, and the officers of brigade and field movements, because they are only accustomed to the movements of small bodies. Where brigades have only the strength of oattalions, and battalions have only the strength of companies, confusion is sure to sult when any attempt is made to handle arge bodies. The constant transfer of men from corps to corps, and the great preponderance of boy-coldiers and untrained on-commissioned officers, are set down as the principal causes of the lack of discipline. Besides the wretched condition of cipline, these regiments of boys are unable to stand the wear and tear of actual service. The Gazette says:

"The recent campaigns in Afghanistan and South Africa have demonstrated the utter useles-ness of regiments of boys, even if Peninsular and Crimean experiences have been forgotten. The Seventh Foot broke down long ere it had crossed the Eboth Page and Sir Down Seventh Foot broke down tong ere it and crossen the Khojak Pass, and Sir Donald Strwarr was compelled to send it back to Hindostan a crippled regiment before it had seen a shotfired. The Eignth King's, in like way, a battalion of boys, were so King's, in like way, a battalion of boys, were so wearly that the General was compelled to leave a wing at Kohat, unable to drag them on any further, and so was forced to attack the Peiwar Kotal with under 1,000 British soldiers in support of the native troops. In Zululand the mortality amongst the boys sent out last February has been very heavy indeed. They, with their unformed constitutions, have rapidly fallen victims to dysentery, fever, and typhoid. Their powers of marching have been strangely inadequate for the necestities of campaigning, and their discipline exceedingly shack."

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organizations of Russia, Germany,

er, and, if the deterioration conting cease to exert any important in the councils of Europe. What hope is there for the future? Enlistment is voluntary, and the pay is too beggarly to make any impression upon the labor market. Hence the rank and file is drawn from the most ignorant as well as from the crimin classes. They are not regarded with any feeling of pride by the community, and even those who rise in the army have little hope of ever obtaining civil rewards. The answer would be to make service compulsory, but the English people still remain a nation of shop-keepers, and do not take kindly to army service. It is doubtful if a Government could remain in power a day that should seriously propose to compel every Englishman to shoulder a musket and go into training. But until this is done, there is no hope that England can compete with the Continental Powers or make any serious resistance against such armies as the French, German, Russian, or even the Austrian, with their mighty legions, formidable armaments, rigid discipline, and thorough organiz

CHICAGO'S WATER-SUPPLY-DANGER AND

The Citizens' Association's Committee on Water-Supply has made an elaborate report upon Mayor Harrison's recent recomme tion to the Common Council that additional pumping-machinery should be provided.
For the benefit of those who have not read the six-column report, its conclusions may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. That the present capacity of the engine s not adequate to the protection of the extra-hazardous districts in the emergency of s large conflagration or the simultane break of two or more fires in different parts of the city. 2. That a comparatively small increase

the pumping capacity of our city machinery would enable Chicago to supply all the near suburbs of the city, and extend the usefulness and revenue of the city works far beyond the cost of additional machinery. 3. That the cost of a compulsory mete

system throughout the whole city as a protection against wastage would amount to \$2,000,000, which is in excess of the entire cost of the present pumping-engines and largely in excess of the cost of needed additions to supply all the water that can possibly be consumed.

4. That an unnecessary expenditure imposed upon the city because the principal works of the city are now located at a remote point from the centre of supplies and distribution, and that some 25 per cent of the power is lost in friction of the water in the distribution pipes between the pumping-works and the heart of the city the water is most used and needed, which loss could be avoided by erecting pumping engines in the business centre of the city in the midst of the great consumption of

5. That the bursting of a three-foot main under the present system of forcing water into the stand-pipes at the bottom instead of the top, would instantly wreck all the engines in motion at the moment of the bursting, and leave the city without water and helpless against conflagration should fires break out

6. That the records of the engines night between the hours of 1 and 4 a. m. when scarcely any water is legitimately consumed, show that they have to supply million and a quarter of gallons per hour, or at the rate of 30,000,000 gallons per day, being equal to half the entire water supply running waste!

lowing recommendations: 1. The erection of four pumping-engiwith a capacity of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,

000 gallons each per twenty-four hours. 2. The purchase of a site on the South Branch, somewhere between Monroe and Polk streets, for the location of the principal pumping-works, with the new engines recmmended, whereby a saving of \$50,000 annually is estimated in the cost of supplies and work of distribution.

3. The substitution of top-connections with the two stand-pipes, as a means for averting the menace to the engines that now exists from connecting at the bottom in case a big water-main should burst.

4. An abandonment of the present policy of using the surplus revenue of the Water Department for purchasing bonds at high premium that are not yet due, and the application of the net earnings to the cost of the improvements recommended, which could

be met by the surplus of three years. 5. A change in the meter rates, which n encourage waste, by charging a less rate for all water consumed by one consumer in excess of 2,000,000 gallons per annum than if the amount consumed falls under that figure. The gentlemen who have made this re-

port-Messrs. John R. Walse, R. S. CRITCH-ELL, and FRANCIS JACKSON, and especially the latter-have evidently given the matter careful consideration, and there is much in what they say that is entitled to unreserved commendation. There may still be some difference of opinion as to the necessity for an immediate investment in the costly and extensive machinery that is recommended, though, in the long run, such investment will be economic in its resultant savings. But there is no doubt the Committee is right in regard to the location of the additional pumpingmachinery. Not a dollar should be expended on new works until a site shall have been secured in the heart of the city and accessible for the supplies that are needed. It is not to be denied that the saving in the cost of supplies and the work of distribution will go far toward making good the new investment that will be necessary, and thereafter serve the city with increased facilities and at reduced cost. It is likewise true that, when the investment shall come to be made, the cost should be met out of the surplus earnings of the water-service, instead of employing that surplus to redeem bonds not yet

There are two other suggestions in this report that should be acted upon at once. If the Committee has not exaggerated the danger that constantly threatens the entire stoppage of the water-supply, by the bursting of the great mains that may occur at any time, then no time should be lost in making separate connections between the pumps and the upper parts of the stand-pipes, instead of the bottom, as is now the case. There is nothing gained by pumping the water in below, and the connection at a safe elevation can be made at a small cost. rates. So long as consumption in excess of 2,000,000 gallons pays for the entire amount consumed only 8 cents per 1,000 gallons, while consumption of any less amount per annum is assessed at the rate of 10 cents per

f promoting economy in the use of water the true policy, and this requires a reversal of the present system of charges.

purchase of additional machinery, however, he criminal waste of water should receive the attention of the city authorities, and m this respect the Committee has dealt alto-gether too lightly with the present Administration. The Committee found that the avthirty millions of gallons per day, or about one-half the daily consumption. The wickedness and reckless of this waste are well illustrated by fact that the pumps supply about one and one-quarter millions of gallons per hour be-tween 1 and 4 o'clock in the night, when ractically no water, outside of a few many acturing establishments that run night an day, is legitimately used. This tremendo waste should be stopped at once by ener getic inspection and vigorous enforce of the penalties against wastage. It should not be tolerated, whether there shall be inressed pumping facilities or not. If Mayor Harrison and his Democratic staff can spar-the time from political scheming to institute practical reforms in this particular, the peo le will listen with more favor to propos tions for expensive new machinery, and the city will not suffer for lack of such additions facilities till the proper site and machiner can be procured. No new investment should be made till a plan shall be devised for securing a water-supply that will serve for another generation at least.

The sudden conversion of Dr. JOHN NOYES, views on the subject of marriage, was undoub edly caused by the example and influence of younger members of the Community. The venerable chief himself had no personal interest n any torm of marriage, and he wisely yielded o the wishes of those more immediately conerned. Community marriages were doomed as the Nation has pointed out, when the Society elected to break down the barriers between i self and the outside world in ordinary affairs: when its young men went to college, and its oung women to town to see the sights. Dr Noves must have consented to the change with some reluctance. It is opposed to the most in his work on "American Socialisms," he de clared that "the sin-system," "the marriage system," "the work-system," and "the des system" were all one, and must be abolished together. He believed then that "a com unity-home in which each is married ah, and where love is bonored and culti rated, will be as much more attractive than a ordinary home as a community outnumbers The arguments which availed to rever terly these views most have been very strong. t is possible that in ten years of old age Dr Noves has had experience of the evil working f the community system.

The New York Sun directs attention to the fact that the First National Bank, with a paidap capital of only \$500,000, subscribed for \$208. 00,000 of the 4 per cent bonds. The investm was more than 400 times the capital of the bank. t was impossible for the bank to engage in ach an operation without a guarantee from th Government. At one time it had \$50,000,000 on hand, and a decline of 1 per cent on this amount would have absorbed its entire capital. A Go ernment guarantee must be taken for granted. But if there was a Government guarantee the Sun wants to know what it was, and how it agrees with the promise n the Treasury circular, thirteen months ago, that "no facility or advantage" would be given to large subscribers. The Sun's discovery i ment certainly had the right to guarantee tha its bonds should not fall below par while in the hands of its agents, and this stipulation was all that was necessary to protect the First National Bank. The Treasury circular thirteen months old did not govern the last Syndicate arrange-

There is considerable of a scare among the Sourbons in some parts of the country, or, as they would call it, in some of the "Sovereign States," at the "TILDEN boom" that is mani lesting itself. In Pennsylvania especially the boom is making lively progress. The Demorats of Carbon County have declared for Traown and HENDRICKS.—which makes it neces sary, by the way, for the latter gentleman o declare again that he won't. The Lycoming County Convention has declared for TILDEN; Franklin County has elected a solid TILDEN lelegation to the State Convention; and the Philadelphia Times understands that the delegaion from Lehigh County are equally united and harmonious for the good old man. The news ought to be gratifying to Tammany Hall. It gives the members of that organization a valu-able hint as to how they can gracefully get off of their high borses. "In deference to an overwhelming public sentiment," etc., etc., -the used to know how to do it. But it certainly would be wise in them to dismount before the Syracuse Convention; for the longer they wait the more unpleasant the dismounting will be.

There has been an immense increase in th number of insane persons in the British Islands during the last generation. While the popul ion has increased only 45 per cent in thirty three years, the number of insane has increase 250 per cent. It is possible part of this resul is due to the more careful methods of ascer-taining who are insane. But, when allowances have been made for this cause, something still left to be accounted for. No doubt the high pressure of modern life will explain much of the increase. Business cares and social lis inations in these days are sufficient to develo and fix the slightest tendency toward insanity.

One of the nominations made at Saratoga b the Republican State Convention is likely to call forth some opposition. It is that of Mr Howard Souls, candidate for State Engineer Mr. Soule was nominated for the same offi by the Republican Convention of 1877, and rar about 22,000 votes behind his ticket. He was specially obnoxious at that time because he was harged with complicity with the Canal Rine It is not understood that these charges have ince been refuted. Mr. Souls must look for on enormous Republican majority to pull him through.

The Circionati Gazette criticises Judge BAB-NUM's decision in the militia case severely. It be law for the Yazoo and Ku-Klux bands, which arm to protect their elections against dis

Perhaps the most remarkable quality in this lor opinion is the long citations of commentaries as decisions and law arguments on the right of the people collectively to bear arms for the count defense, and the perversion of these to the righ of bands to arm against society and law. The Gazette expresses the opinion of all new papers of standing or influence that have spoke

Col. BODING, one of the members of the

nous American Rifle Team that won a victor at Creedmoor in 1874, has lost his fortune, and been compelled to accept a position as Custo dian of Juries in the New York Court of Gen eral Sessions, at a salary of \$1,200 a year. While Co. Boding was cracking away at the 1,000-yard range sharper busi 1,000-yard range sharper business-men were stealing away his money. The Colonel at 50 years begins to realize that life is not, as he sup-

receiving many uncomplimentary notices is newspapers, and it seems time to inquire be is. He is nobody, but supposes himse be somebody. He is a son of the late Nat Appl. STOK. of Boston, a successful co

son invested all his spare in the house of Bowles Bros. & Co., and lost it. Since then he has been a chronic candidate for Congress, for an appointment abroad, for a place on the Silver Commission, and other honorary distinctions. He at last caused himself to be made a delegate to the Panama Canal Congress, and threw in the weight of his vote and, as it was Pending the location of new works and supposed, of the patronage of the Unite States in favor of the DE LESSERS scheme Late events indicate that he reckoned without his country. Hereafter when NATHAN APPLE Ton, Esq., of Boston, appears in the newspa

against the name, which sounds very aristocrat ic, and regard it as no better than plain John The New York World repeats, for the benefit of its rural subscribers, the fiction that Chicago at some time in the remote past "went Democratic by 8,000 majority." If the rural Democrats of New York enjoy this story and don't care how many times it is told, there will perhaps the care above the story and the st haps be no objection here to its constant repet tion. But it would be interesting for the World in its next list of "Answers to Prize Ques

ons." to inform a breathless public what is the

difference between a majority and a plurality

Chicago did not go Democratic even by a plu

rality of 8,000,-much less by a majority of that

Mai. SERPA PINTO, the gallant Portugue lately returned from a successful tour of ex-ploration in Africa, is only 30 years of age, and as handsome as a god. The English ladies were much interested in African matters when he appeared before the British Association for the

A Maine newspaper tells how "visibly affect ed" JIM BLAINE was when he read what Cop gressman Conger, of Michigan, said, to-wit that "Public sentiment has not vet settled in the direction of JOHN SHERMAN as a Presidential

The tenth annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Indiana will b held in Kokomo, beginning Thursday, Sept. 18. All pastors and Christian laymen are invited to

PERSONALS.

Gov. Sprague's mansion at Canonchet co Mr. Kalloch's "barrel" was a little one.

nerely a pistol-barrel, -but it elected him. British blondes in the shape of English overeigns are coming to our shores by the million. It is proposed to erect a statue to Lafayette n Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, at a cost of \$12.

The time has arrived, perhaps, when Hendinner.

An exchange tells us that "Mr. Bonner is getting very fleshy." He is. Indeed, he is-Carl Schurz is in the West, inspired with he hope that his attenuated legs will grow up with

Mrs. Langtry, we are told, makes her own bonnets, and Mr. Langtry thinks that is her prin-Gen. Francis A. Walker is in favor of hav-

ng ladies, in many places, make the canvass in Mr. Thurman has sounded the fog-horn, out the blast merely shows how deep is the fog

which he is groping. Mr. Hanlan will row Courtney, unless, indeed, he gets a corn or a "cat-bile" on his nose.

Baroness Von Stamwitz, the actress, spending some time with the daughter of C Schurz, at Deer Park, Md. Beaconsfield's diplomacy does not su

in making a very durable quality of peace. There's Mr. J. Q. A. Ward is in Washington, and

expects to get his statue of Gen. Thomas placed soon in its intended position. Lieut.-Col. Henry Charles Fletcher, who his Canadian Viceroyalty, is dead. Gen. Ewing counts the days to the Ohio

election with the anguish of despair, He has given Mark Twain is home again, and Truth by this polite and kind-hearted gentleman. Cardinal Newman is in very ill health; but he will visit London in October and deliver what

will probably be his last great public sermon. Mrs. Langtry has applied for a divorce. Her exasperating husband insisted on accompany ing her to America, we suppose, and it serves him

The modern drama should have more acts. in order to allow a man to go out oftener between 'em. We wish to call the attention of dramatists

Capt. Eads has gone to Europe, and it is suspected that Emily Soldene has sent for him to consult with reference to certain improvements of

Secretary Evarts will not return to Washington for some time, but will join the President on his visit to Kansas, and remain with him until

is return, early in October. Henry Watterson has been East all summer, and hence it has been an unusually favorable time for temperance work in Ohio. We do not hear, however, that the opportunity has been im-

The Oneida Community has repented and reformed, and we hope this conspicuous act will exert a beneficial influence over Alice Oates and

John W. Young.

Anthony Comstock is on his way to Engiand. His mission to that country is not distinct-ly understood. We do not believe, however, that he can suppress Sarah Bernhardt's children, owing o a want of jurisdiction.

The Narragansett affair appears to have strengthened Conkling's position as the leader of New York Republicanism, and if John Sherman should provoke Mr. Agnes Jenks to get down his hot-gun we believe it would boost along his boo

called "a fraud?" He proposes to organize an ex-pedition to go in search of Charles A. Dans. Mr. Dana, it seems, is missing, but we are sweetly recompensed for his loss by the fact that the fraud cry is missing also.

Whittier writes to a Salt Lake City lady.

concerning polygamy: "How to deal with this great evil I confess is to me a difficult problem. While it exists I trust that Congress, however de-moralized by party politics, will not admit Utah as a State into the Union."

Miss Kate Field intends, says the London correspondent of the Hartford Courant, to return to America in October, with two pleasant enter-tainments.—one, aj "Talk about England"; the other, an original musical monolog to be called London, by Day and Night."

The London critics speak very highly of the ballads and songs of Alexander Anderso Scotch railroad laborer, a man who, after men roads all day, would come home in the evening and read Petrarch, Schiller, Victor Hugo, Dants, Goethe, and Beranger and write verses. The ex-Empress Eugenie has just pur-

chased of Baron Sessier-Herzinger the castle of Wasserburg. Upper Styria. The front contains 122 windows, and the building is over 400 years old. She will have the ex-Khedive of Egypt as a Gen. Neal Dow, the temperance advocate

horse-car the other day with a cigar in his mouth, and told him that the smoke was offensive, but it happened that the cigar was not lighted. Later in the day he expostulated with the driver in the same terms. But he also was enjoying a dry smoke. To be "the belle of the White Salphur

RELIGIOUS.

Prof. Swing's Services at Ma Vicker's Resumed Yesterday.

Great Leader the Subject of His Discourse-1 New Paster at the Centennial Baplist Church.

A GREAT LEADER.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING. Prof. Swing resumed services at McVicker's resterday morning. The audience was, of course, a large one. He took as his text the line from lebrews, il., 10, "The Captain of our Salvation,"

and preached therefrom as follows: In the assumptions of the most com Christian theology, Christ is the Captain of Sal vation by special appointment and by special fi-ness. It will be a subject large enough for the hour if we shall study to-day the thought that He is rationally, that is, by personal fitness, the Captain of a great salvation. If theology makes Him a leader de facto, reason, without disture ing this claim, make Him a leader de jure, by all the forms of the highest right. If with any truth-seekers in our dimes the argument in lavor of Christ as a supernatural king may seem weak, all such may find full justification of faith by marking the natural grounds for devotion to reason than by authority.

The lawful kings of immense men are only those who embody the best idea of humanity, and whose hearts contain the most holy purposes. In the true leader the power of the intellect must be combined with a similar power of purity in the heart. Bands of nusic, and the firing of guns, and troops of orilliant courtiers and guards and soldiers, and primate courtiers and guards and somers, and coronation services, loud in word and impressive in pomp, cannot make, a king. After some of the grandest of coronation scenes, the student and the philosopher have in secret despised the ignorance just arrayed in velvet; the valets and servants have laughed in secret at the en and servants have laughed in secret at the enthroned folly; and Christians and moralists
have lamented that millions must be ruled by
a mind small as to wisdom, large only in
vice. The rarest creature of a cartn is a
king. His ideas must be so large, and
his mind must be so active, and his
soul so pure that our little earth can
with great difficulty grow a king. This globe
has only one or two garden spoth which can
grow trees 300 feet high. The sin has been
enriching carth's foam for a milliot years. The
raips, and the winds, and the decaying leaves
and grasses have in all that long period been
helping the sun to make the fields full of richness, and yet in one or two little stots only of
all the wide continents can the soil push up
tree to the hight of a hundred fards. Wip
such difficulty does all good come, and for our
moral earth to oroduce a real king, taxes it to
the utmost. Although thought, and art, and
sentiment is all their forms have been civilizing
the soil for many thousands of years, yet the
multitudes have not heave sale for sentiment in all their forms have been civilizing the soil for many thousands of years, yet the multitudes have not been able to End any one of their number so wise and pure that to him they could commit their labors, and their sorrows, and their love. In such a world the egotism of the old sare was pardonalle when no told the Athenians that, should they put him to death, it would be their own loss, for such men of reflection and goodness came only once in hundreds of years. Of such words the ugitness of the boasting is taken away by the sadness of the truth. Subsequent times brought gymnasts, and Generals, and artists, and poets to his country, but no guides for the hearts and minds of the people.

gemmats, and Generals, and artists, and poets to his country, but no guides for the hearts and minds of the people.

Any one disposed to treat lightly the spiritual claims of Christ may well first ponder mon the difficulty humanity has experienced in finding any worthy leaders for its great march. It has readily found captains who could lead to fields of carnage; it has easily found foreheads that could wear crowns, and bodies that could sit in the chairs of State,—men who could exhaust all the old revenues and could invent and enforce new ones; but for captains who could lead to happiness, who could lead to morals, to industry, to benevolence, to peace, to hope, how long, and painful, and fruitless has been the search. Men whom the people have crowned in love and honor they have often buried in shame. Remembering these facts, one may well estimate at the highest possible price the leadership of the Judean Prince, and would better make the biunder, if possible, of overestimating that figure in history than assume the responsibility of detracting from the charm of the name. Our world is not so rich in morals and hope that it could throw away a Christ.

Never in other soul has there been such a groupping of principles, and ideas, and qualities. The principles of this leader as detailed in His discourses are inimitable. They are the culmination of the former thousands of vers. They

grouping of principles, and ideas, and qualities. The principles of this leader as detailed in His discourses are inimitable. They are the culmination of the former thousands of years. They are the daylight toward which all the former periods groped. Egyptian, and Chaldean, and Hebrew, and Greek and Roman died and willed their best wisdom to the coming Christ, and lot when He was born He was heir to the richest estate that had ever passed from age to age.

Each dying nation bequeathed to this Judean only its most holy things. They all transmitted to other less noble hands their swords, their darts, their pomp, to Christ their deepest thought; to men of dust their wars, to Christ their peace; to cruel human masters all their slaves, to Christ their brotherly love and liberty; to man their vices, to Christ their purity; to haughty, flinty hearts their atheism and mortality, to Christ their atheism and mortality, to Christ their their altars, their prayers, and dreams of endless life. He came to us laden with the riches of the world, the dying states having willed to common clay their/many shapes of shame and poverty, and to shis One all their imperishable good. Out of the long carnage of the past the principle had been found that they that rely upon the sword shall perish by the sword, that love and brotherhood are the laws of rational society, that the soul is greater than riches, that man has a great Father, and will live after he has died here. These stream of truth met in Christ, and equipped-Him for a new leadership of the human race. In fact, there is not a great spiritual truth or idea in the category of thought and sentiment that is not there is not a great spiritual truth or idea in the category of thought and sentiment that is not to be seen in that group of ideas that became incarnate in Judea. Thus reason invites Him to be a Savior.

It must be that the long effort of Church and

State to force upon society this leader has prevented many millions from seeing the rational claims of such a Spiritual Captain. Force sl-ways creates a revolt. Only the most abject will ever see right in might. All higher minds will yearn for liberty, and will hate he King, or the President, or the Spiritual Master who comes in the name of simple power. It must be that the past centuries which, reaching up to almost our day, compelled men to bow to Him of Nazareth, concealed by their method much of that rational fitness for leadership which uncuestionably is embodied in Christ. One can easily believe that, had the profession of faith been more optional in all the past, had the Gospel aways been preached in the name of only a kind entreaty, had the wave of brotherly love flowed right on over those who might accept and over those who might reject, the merits of the Captain of Salvation would have appeared and have expanded more and more with the expansion of the public intelligence. The world has always loved deeply and followed willingly those who have expressed well all its highest thoughts and feelings. With all compulsion omitted, it has run after all the thinkers and toilers who have expressed for it the true and the beautiful. It has been a faithful hero worshiper when its choice and love have been permitted to spring up spontaneously; and by analogy the same world would see most of the moral worth of a Christ could it look through only the clear, sweet atmosphere of liberty.

What is the charm of the poets and the great thinkers unless it be that they all express our own selves to the uttermost! In our own path they run beyond us, and lead us, and drag us, and carry us. They become a mother to our infancy and carry us in their arms. Reading we are amazed that we had not thought of the utterance, or else we are happy that we have found such a colossal copy of our own heart. We love to believe in what seems only an enlargement of ourselves. Now, while it is troe that man does not love morals as he loves the State to force upon society this leader has privented many millions from seeing the rational claims of such a Spiritual Captain. Force s

second life, we should be mact of commerce. We image lieve in these proposition belief that has too much of I find but few who can stangave and can see with pe Father and the Heaven by the church who have reasoniddle life, and even old as humas and eloquent wor whether their breath will mon air of winter or summional God. It is probable valvering of the heart is which is demanding new bot, whatever be the cause of the How greatly we all need in march of thought of our en being opened that will pour apon the world; it is true boudage, and Presidents rants; it is true that scholar architops, and exhuming of rants; it is true that each as-eriptions, and exhuaning of hefore Homer composed his that inventions have made of wonders, and that brane being transformed into flee ing done for the soul as it; this beautiful scene? or as into the last resting place!
may, come inventions as the public and private and come the rich ores and and come the rich and yet vond all estimate, and yet indeed until we shall have indeed until we shall have in a God and a file and pro-the grave there is no langua our poverty. Science and a ers, but not to a great desti-done and said all, then com Wealth has great power a proven itself to be no cap-tion. It does not know all ness, the mountain basses rch He will be the lead us thitherward.

In addition to these two arease you may find others because these two are so g large compared with our to it is small when put into the proverse. So what it the universe. So, what seem minor are so only w balance against the colossa and an immortality. Bu regarding charity, or frien

as rich as His laws. Com our knowledge of langua receive in return for that victions of Christ that second life, we should be second life, we should be

regarding charity, or friend suffering, or humility, and which, like nebulæ, might solve themselves into work the deep sky has of late ye be a sun, but for many gen star-dust sprinkled on a fice sentence of Jesus, though though with soft voice, which might become the These bright words are not workles. worlds.

A Captain called not reason must represent the true exponent of humani ail its qualities, out only Typical men stand forth to ization. All else needs no asks to be lorgotton. Arm America, because betrayal i mands oblivion. Washingt because the good of the Neingreat outline. A leader is that one in whose mind sentiment of a continent of and hold court. With this before us, we must confess beings Christ most faith moving hosts of men. Mo in Him than in any other o cause they concern the m in Him than in any other cause they concern the neers them in the greatest of art. or of rhetoric, or of laws of astronomy, or of nof chemistry, or the intri language, the classification animals, these forms of deeply the human race. can be happy without the of information. Indeed,

century is ignorance or other era. Much of the man is as changeable as like a stylish toilet, is wonly for a day. A mind he cannot stand for the hu move sway from him and of a new march. The pyr sent architecture or the Kings. The graceful (the monuments by a Westminster Abbey hold for a few of of monarchs, and poets and her wisdom stand de Thus much of the world' togather, litte soldiers for togather like soldiers for march and countermarch fire guns for a hundred on them the great pageant furied and stored away wh and bright in the breeze.

est leader of men whose import and application, for man, go where he may, science, fashion may disp dom may destrone old comes to displace, or succ Here is a form of though has concerned all men, forever, and hence Christ these ideas, is the type in its greatest and mos ogather like soldiers ic in its greatest and m changeless experience. not appointed Him Lea and hope, reason might to preside over the so

shores.

If a representative c weaves into itself, and i ciples of a time, then it. Christ should not be lad consideration of religion of the consideration logmas, or denomination oates over minute division a theorem small before is the permitted to stand for the permitted to stand fo be permitted to stand for of a few great truths. not be compelled to pit do humble service to our selves; it should be enou moments of the greates tell Him in praver or hy levan or Calvinist, but, sweet reflection, let us so only some words that we It is often the case where the case with meaning from one language of the case with the case with meaning from one language. It is often the case where meaning from one langue of the import of the ter Sometimes the original is seen; sometimes the original is seen; sometimes when a scross. The translation or plue and death results from Greek for "Captain" in volves the two ideas of I Christ is called the first. Not only did he appear to a grand exodus, but He one to rise up in the will lead the home-sick and lead the movement which some He gathered the assured the faithless; He lift up its distant hills, a before eyes which were here. before eyes which were to coming blessedness. to find God, and and Socrates; He enal and chridren to hear a blains on which Roman and fro murderers ratified which were those temples in which the complex in the carned to distrust any reur next this Christ any of Organizer and Leas movement, the greater mind, and coming thus to our regard. He was the followed by the complex of the

to an imperfect survey or as the Son of affection, and gratital ways remember who of a supreme hope, and great when the son it is a suprement of the survey of the survey

agious.

Services at Me Resumed Yeserday.

Subject of His Discourse-1 the Centennial Baplist Church.

AT LEADER. Y PROF. SWING.

ned services at McVicker's The audience was, of course, as his text the line from Captain of our Salvation.

as of the most com Christ is the Captain of Saltment and by special fiteet large enough for the o day the thought that reason, without disturb highest right. If with any es the argument in favor atural king may seem weak, ull justification of faith by grounds for devotion to

who embody the best ideas whose hearts contain the In the true leader the must be combined with rity in the heart. Bands of g of guns, and troops of d guards and soldiers, and oud in word and impressive ke, a king. After some of ation scenes, the student aved in velvet; the valets laughed in secret at the en-d Christians and moralists millions must be ruled by to wisdom, large only in to wisdom, large only in creature of earth is a must be so large, and his active, and his active, and his can grow a king. This globe we garden spots which can the bigh. The sun has been am for a million years. The is, and the decaying leaves all that long period been make the fields full of riches or two little spots only of sor two little spots only of e or two little spots on ents can the soil push of a hundred yards. all good come, and for our use a real king, taxes it to ough thought, and art and ir forms have been civilizing thousands of years, yet the thousands of years, yet the thousands of many one wise and pure that to him their own loss, for such men goodness came only once in OI such words the ugit-

bas experienced in finding any fisgreat march. It has readily o could lead to fields of cary found forebeads that could odies that could sit in the en who could exhaust all the male investment. n buried in shame. Re-s, one may well estimate ble price the leadership of d would better make the and would better make the ame the responsibility of arm of the name. Our in morals and hope that it

in morals and hope that it Christ.

soul has there been such a les, and ideas, and qualities, his leader as detailed in His itable. They are the cullmier thousands of years. They ward which all the former gyptiam, and Chaldean, and and Roman died and willed to the coming Christ, and lo! He was heir to the richest reassed from age to age, a bequeathed to this Judean ly things. They all transeas noble hands their swords, omp, to Christ their deepest of dust their wars, to Christ nel human masters all their eir brotherly love and liberty; s, to Christ their purity; to urts their atheism and morneir altars, their prayers, and life. He came to us laden I the world, the dying states mmon clay their many shapes rty, and to shis One all their Out of the long carnage of ciple had been found that in the sword shall perish by yes and brotherhood are the ciety, that the soul is greater had has a great Father, and is died here, These streams rist, and equipped Him for a the human race. In fact, espiritual truth or idea in the human race. In fact, espiritual truth or idea in the from of ideas that became Thus reason invites Him to he long effort of Church and

society this leader has pre-ons from seeing the rational Spiritual Captain. Force alspiritual Captain. Force alvoit. Only the most abject in might. All higher minds ty, and, will hate the King, or the Spiritual Master who comes aple power. It must be that which, reaching up to almost men to bow to Him of Naztheir method much of that leadership which uncuestion. Christ. Ohe can easily be profession of faith been more the past, had the Gospel ald in the name of only a kind wave of brotherly love flowed who might accept and over reject, the merits of the Captouid have appeared and have defined with the expansion of ence. The world has always ollowed willingly those who if all its highest thoughts and compulsion omitted, it has bickers and toilers who have he true and the beautiful. Its

ill all its highest thoughts and compulsion omitted, it has hinkers and toilers who have be true and the beautiful. It ful hero worshiper when its we been permitted to spring; and by analogy the same nost of the moral worth of a sex through, only the clear, of liberty.

In of the poets and the great be that they all express our uttermost! In our own path is, and lead us, and drag us, ev become a mother to our inlin their arms. Reading we had not thought of the utwe are happy that we have sall ropy of our own heart, eve in what seems only an enselves. Now, while it is true towe morals as he loves the romains of the soul, yet it is that in Christ as a rational atton many a heart would find been hidden by the terrorisin dedto that sacred name.

all conjecture about such reed fact that man has in this dein, and of death a spiritual dowed for his work. For the dark. If man's life has any the life of a worm or an include we have for his work. To rue dark. If man's life has any the life of a worm or an include the sall conjecture about such reed fact that man has in this dein, and of death a spiritual dowed for his work. For the dark. If man's life has any the life of a worm or an include we have a dealing with principles, haracter more perfect than the a dealing with principles, haracter man can deduce the stiple to body and soul. It ary for him to define salvation, ling a definition he will land

es of Christ I have spoken.
les its foundation stones from
a speeches of this Master, as
id mansions from the ruins of
ut the ideas of this Master are

the farther the world passes in time from the tomb of Christ the greater He will become. This will come to pass not because distance hides defects and makes a rocky mountain smooth by its misty air, but will come to pass because in each age the mind so adds to its nowers that it sees to day the splendor unseen yesterday. Where Tacitus saw "a miserable superstation" modest statesmen see a perfect civilization, and mourn only that our nations cannot rise to it. And, furthermore, not only do passing ages increase the discriminating power of man, but they silence prejudice and passion, and keep forever referring the case to a higher equity. or rich as His laws. Could you and fexchange our knowledge of language and sciences, and receive in return for that learning the two conticions of Christ that there is a God and a second life, we should be made rich by this rare act of commerce. We imagine now that we belief that has too much of emptiness and form. I find but few who can stand by a deathbed or a grave and can see with perfect assurance the helief that has too much of empiries and form. I find but few who can stand by a deathbed or a grave and can see with perfect assurance the Father and the Heaven beyond. Children of the church who have reached mature life or middle life, and even old age, amid its beautiful avanus and eloquent words, die wondering whether their breath will go back to the common air of winter or summer, or back to a personal God. It is probable that this modern univering of the heart is the result of an erawhich is demanding new forms of evidence; but, whatever be the cause of this widespread unrest, it remains true that no form of riches sould now be thrown upon the world that sould equal the value of just two ideas of Christ, that we are children of a personal God, and are to live a life beyond this world.

How greatly we all need a Captain in the new march of thought of our era! Rich mines are seing opened that will pour in silver and gold apon the world; it is true liberty is displacing bondare, and Presidents are dethroning tyrats; it is true that scholars are reading old incriptions, and exhuming cities that flourished

eriptions, and exhuming cities that flourished before Homer composed his songs; it is true

scriptions, and exhauming dates that nourished after flower composed his songs; it is true that inventions have made our earth a museum of wonders, and that branches of industry are being transformed into fine arts; but what is being done for the soul as it nears the terminus of his beautiful scene? or as it lowers its friend hot the last resting-place? Come learning as it may, come inventions as they may, come reforms in public and private affairs as they may, and come the rich ores and the rich harvests beyond all estimate, and yet we shall all be poor indeed until we shall have come into possession of two assurances, the one of a fleavenly Father, the other of a future existence. It might not harm humanity much should it not fully possess the other ideas of religions. Man could easily survive the loss of the sacraments, and the rituals, could survive the obliteration of most doctrices of the creed, but without belief in a God and a life and progress of man beyond the grave there is no language that can set forth

he grave there is no language that can set forth

in a God and a life and progress of man beyond the grave there is no language that can set forth our poverty. Science and art are brilliant leaders, but not to a great destiny. After they have done and said all, then comes an awful silence. Wealth has great power and charm, but it has proven itself to be no captain of a great salvation. It does not know all the reads to happiness, the mountain busses through which the army of men and women and tender children may press along toward victory. We must return to other ideas and impulses, and here in this search He will be the true General of the mighty campaign, who shall most convince us of a great Father, and a great Fatheriand, and lead us thitherward.

In addition to these two ideas of the Nazareue you may find others many, and only lesser because these two are so great. Our earth is large compared with our town or our State, but it is small when put into the balance against the universe. So, what ideas of Christianity seem minor are so only when weighed in the

the universe. So, what ideas of Christianity seem minor are so only when weighed in the balance against the colossal notions of a Creator, and an immortality. But, view Christ's notion regarding charity, or friendship, or patience, or suffering, or humility, and you see thoughts which like nebulæ, might if seen clearly resoive themselves into worlds. As each spark in the deep sky has of late years shown itself to be a sun, but for many generations seemed only stardust sprinkled on a field of blue, so each seatence of Jesus, though uttered delicately, as though with soft voice, enlarges into a law which might become the basis of an empire. These bright words are not stardust, they are

se bright words are not star-dust, they are

A Captain called not by violence but by reason must represent the human race. But a true exponent of humanity must not express all its qualities, but only its great qualities, Typical men stand forth not in memory of the little, or the transient, but in memory of the wall truths that company a manhood to carrie.

not appointed Him Leader in spiritual worship and hope, reason might well hasten to ber Him to preside over the solemn mysteries of our shores.

If a representative character be one that waves into itself, and its life the greatest principles of a time, then it follows that this typical Christ should not be laden down with the small consideration of religion, wish its modes or dogmas, or denominational names, with its debates over minute divisions and subdivisions of a theorem small before its division, but should be permitted to stand forth in all the sublimity of a few great truths. The Grand General need not be compelled to pitch our tents for us, and do humble service to our noisy and fill-natured selves; it should be enough if He stand by us in moments of the greatest need. Let us never tell Him in praver or hymn that we are Wesleyan or Calvinist, but, keeping back all such sweet reflection, let us speak in His presence only some words that will be large as the soul. It is often the case when men try to carry the meaning from one language to another, much of the import of the terms is lost on the way. Sometimes the original beauty or power is not seen; sometimes when seen it cannot be carried across. The translation of words is often like the translation or plucking of roses—fading, and death results from the transfer. The Greek for "Captain" in this letter of Paul intolres the two ideas of leadership and priority. Carlst is called the first Leader. Of Salvation. Not only did he appear to Paul as a General of strand exodus, but He appeared as the first one to the movement which He also led in person. He gathered the panic-stricken; he results from the transles of first due to rise up in the wilderness and offer to set the movement which He also led in person. He gathered the panic-stricken; he results distant hills, and temples, and homes before eyes which were heavy, and had no vision of coming blessedness. He enabled students to find God, and Heaven, in Plato and Socrates; He enabled mon, and women, and

of man, but they silence prejudice and passion, and keep forever referring the case to a higher equity.

It will therefore come to pass that no philanthropist or leader springing up out of the present or future will erer displace the Founder of Christianity, for time will only redouble the merit and the memory of Jesus Christ.

In your thoughts over this text it will be worthy of your time to mark the figure of speech under which the idea of the saint appears. Salvation is represented as a military march, with Christ as the General in command. Paul, as indeed all the writers before him and after him have been impressed, was touched by the military spectacles of his age. There is something very thrilling in the movement of some great body of men, all going forward with one impulse. When to their motion like that of the sea are added the uniform step, the faces looking only forward, the waving of flags, the clangor of trumpets, or the sweeter sounds of binds of music, we have a pageant that is unequaled in the power to move the soul. To the poetic mind of Pahl the human family had been called for him to assemble upon the plains, and fall into a army of most strange marching. They are to march toward salvation. The campaign is to reach out over a period of thirty-three years. The destiny is spiritual and material. It is a better mind and heart, and a better happiness here, and at last a better country. The line of march is amid misty hills. At times the clouds rise and disclose outlines of a celestial city, but before this city is reached each soldier must lie down and die. Now in this long advance and exodus Paul sees this one Captain all day long leading wisely and tenderly, and, in the darkest night, Paul hears blessed words of cheer and command issuing from the front of the army. He has willed to us the figure, and our day has not outgrown its early import. The army of mortals still dies along over the plains of time. What an array, made up ont of selected men only, but of the population en masse. Parents lead civilization, toward all the forms of a higher b ing, and toward an endless life; so far this Leader whom Paul so loved and followed is Captain of the mysterious march.

CENTENNIAL BAPTIST.

THE REV. A. K. PARKER, the new pastor of the Centennial Baptist Churc (Lincoln and Jackson streets), preached his first sermon in that cozy edifice yesterday forenoon before quite a large congregation, and created a very favorable impression upon the minds of his listeners in regard to his abilities, both in his style of delivery and in his reasoning. Mr. Parker is a good-looking bachelor along in the Parker is a good-looking bachelor along in the beginning of the thirties, about the medium hight, and a man of excellent address. He speaks with great distinctness and clearness, and could be heard in every corner of a much larger church than that over which he now presides. If he manifested any nervousness it was scarcely observable by the necessarily critical congregation, and in conducting the services and delivering his sermon he acted with a freedom of movement and earnestness of manner that won for him the good opinions of his flock, and relieved the latter of any feeling of uncertainty regarding his capabilities as the pastor of a charge.

After the usual devotional exercises the new pastor announced his text from St. Matthew. xi., 28, 29, 30, as follows:

Comeunto me, all ve that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my voke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest

hittle, or the transient, but in memory of the retal truths that compose a manhood or a civilization. All else needs no representation. It asks to be forgotton. Arnold did not stand for America, because betraval is a blemish and demands oblivion. Washington was rather a type because the good of the New World lay in him, in great outline. A leader de jure and by reason is that one in whose mind and bosom the grand sentiment of a continent or an epoch assemble and hold court. With this analysis of a leader before us, we must confess that beyond all other unto your souls.

For my yoke is easy and my burden is light. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light.

The discourse was opened with a reference to
the character and power of the Man who uttered
the first lines of the text, and the speaker
showed the necessity of a complete faith in the
Savior and his power to give them rest. The
text was logically expounded, and its meaning
and aims clearly set forth.

Mr. Parker was pastor of the Baptist Church
at Amenia, N. Y., for seven years, but is more
recently from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and hold court. With this analysis of a leader before us, we must confess that beyond all other beings Christ most faithfully represents the moving bosts of men. More large truths meet in Him than in any other one heart. Large, because they concern the most persons, and concern them in the greatest directions. The rules of art, or of rhetoric, or of logic, or the greatest laws of astronomy, or of navigation, or the data of chemistry, or the intricacies of syntax and language, the classification of the flowers and animals, these forms of fact do not concern deeply the human race. Millions have been and can be happy without the aid of this assemblage of information. Indeed, many forms of data change, and what was knowledge or taste in one

CROPS.

Unfavorable Reports from Dane County,

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. WINDSOR, Dane Co., Wis., Sept. 6.-Hearing change, and what was knowledge or taste in one century is ignorance or bad judgment in another era. Much of the so-called learning of man is as changeable as a Paris fashion, and, like a stylish toilet, is worn with much pride only for a day. A mind laden with these forms cannot stand for the human race, for it will more away from him and need some new leader of a new march. The pyramids no longer represent architecture or the riches or tombs of Kings. The graceful Gothic has displaced the monuments by the Nile, and a Westminster Abbey comes along to hold for a few centuries the bodies of monarchs, and poets, and heroes. Egypt and her wisdom stand deserted and forgotten. Thus much of the world's knowledge is called tozether like soldiers for a war, which soldiers march and countermarch, and beat drums, and crop of 1879,—i. e., whether the vield was good or not,—a laudable desire slezed upon me to investigate the matter. So here I am; and interesting, if not cheerful, have been my experiences. "I see by the State items at large that crops are remarkably good this year," said to Col. Warren, of Windsor, who has some 300 acres of land under cultivation. "How is it with you?" The Colonel lifted his shoulder (whose arm was left at the battle of the Wilder tozether like soldiers for a war, which soldiers march and countermarch, and beat drums, and fire gans for a hundred or a thousand days, and then the great pageant fades, and flags are furied and stored away which once fluttered new and bright in the breeze. He then is the greatest leader of men whose truths, large in their import and application, follow the footsteps of man, go where he may. Science may succeed science, fashion may displace fashion, new wisdom may dethrone old wisdom, but nothing comes to displace, or succeed, or dethrone death. Here is a form of thought and of emotion which has concerned all men, and will concern them forever, and hence Christ, dealing wholly with these ideas, is the type of the human family in its greatest and most universal and most changeless experience. Thus, if revelation has not appointed Him Leader in spiritual worship and hope, reason might well hasten to beg Him to preside over the solemn mysteries of our shores.

with you?" The Coionel lifted his shoulder (whose arm was left at the battle of the Wilderness or thereabouts) with a little expressive shrug peculiar to him, and answered, with that cute little lisp that was so "taking" in the Senate a few years ago, "Well, I'm thorry to contradict such reliable authority as thome of your papers; but my personal experience has been that oats at 15 cents a bushel, even yielding thirty bushels per acre (which mine have not), and wheat at 60 cents, at about five bushels per acre,—the average yield,—have not paid the expenses of harvesting."

Mr. Cramer, of Vienna, was the next interviewed. "I have 330 acres under cultivation," he said, "all fenced; and I have a family of boys, not under pay, to do the brunt of the work. Yet I have gone behind in my expenses, manage as carefully as I could, the last year,—the last three years, in fact."

Mr. Mooney, of Westport, who cultivates some 200 acres, and is one of the most cautious, careful men on record, said: "When I finished my thrashing a few days aro, I was out of pocket the amount of the harvest-hands' wages,—not to mention the food they consumed, and the work done by myself and son."

I mention these men as samples of lezions, who shall be nameless, that I might quote from. They are the men who can best stand the pressure,—the accumulations of other more prosperous years, well-invested, relieving them from the depressing gloom that hangs over the farming community in this section.

"It I had let my wheat-field grow up to pigweeds and burdocks the last four years, and saved the expense of hired help, I should today be much betteroff," said one hard-working farmer to me to-day. Like expressions greet me on every side. It is not confined to one local spot: it is one cry of failures and losses in Burke, Westport, Vienna, Sun Prairie, and all through the county—and other counties. There are, of course, occasional exceptions. Winter-wheat, which has been simply an experiment in Wisconsin, has, in timbered places and sindy river-bottoms, sments that surround him from his crop

which would have relieved him from the embarrassments that surround him from his cropfailures.

"Then why," I asked, "is this universal retort in circulation, that the Wisconsin wheat crop is so fine, and farmers so jubilant? Nearly every newspaper contains some item to this effect. And why is not wheat higher-priced?"

"Because," answered Dan Bowman, of Windser, "the Board of Trade agrees upon a price of wheat; the railroad compadies arrange a tariff of freight, and pay newspapers to predict and proclaim large yields, and keep the price down to the lowest notch in the hands of speculators. Then, with the foreign demand, and the advance of prices, capitalists reap the reward, and leave the poor farmers more deeply in debt every year, with less means of extrication, and as wholly under the thumb of their masters' as were the slaves of the South before the 'late unpleasantness.'"

All of which is ever ready to lend an ear to the cry of the oppressed; and a hope that it may not end simply in "smoke" is entertained by Cigarette.

SOLDIERS' REUNION AT CLINTON.

SOLDIERS' REUNION AT CLINTON.

Bectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—A soldiers' reunion will be held in this city Oct. 8 to 10. The Hon Breat when they die; their greatness reto be perpetually unfolded by subsequent
a. It has taken centuries to teach the
a how great was Dante and how great
beare, and if in tolling to read such morsudreds of years are consumed, we may
again that time will efface the central
of Christianity, we may well conclude that

SUPT. SEAVEY. His Death Occurred a 9:30 O'Clock Last Evening.

A Quiet Passing Away --- Facts Concerning His Life and Last Sickness.

Valorus A. Seavey, General Superintendent of the Police of this city, died at 9:30 last evening at his residence, No. 715 West Jackson street. His death, although rather sudden, was not entirely unexpected, as he had been ailing for nearly a year, and for the past few months had been confined to his home. His malady was that slow but sure one, Bright's disease of the kidneys. As usual, it did not manifest itself until long after it had secured A FIRM HOLD OF THE VICTIM

Some two years ago he began to be afflicted with frequent headsches and a dimness of vision. These complaints, together with others, grew more troublesome, and last spring his health became so poor that he called upon Dr. J. Adams Allen. The symptoms of the disease were plainly discernible to the physician, and, although he knew its unerring fatality, the patient was buoyed up with hopes. Along in last May frequent headaches, dizziness, and the trouble with the eyes became so severe that Mr. Seavey was obliged to neglect in great part the duties of his office, and was frequently compelled to remain at home for days at a time His physicians and friends advised a change of air and a complete relaxation from all business. A trip to the sea-shore was contemplated, but the effects of the mineral water at Waukesha being so beneficial for diseases of the character arrangements were made for a visit to that re-sort. After remaining there some six weeks, and finding his condition failing instead of im-proving, himself and family returned to their home in this city. He had since

and his condition varied from good to bad, according to the weather. About a week ago he was feeling so much improved that his brother, a teacher in the English High School at Boston, who had come on to care for his wants, returned to his home, hooing that he would soon hear of his brother's complete recovery. Only last Thursday, Mr. Seavey feit so well that he arose and walked across his room once or twice with no other support than his cane. But yesterday he began to complain of severe pains across the hack, and, as the day progressed, coughing set in, and blood from his lungs was expectorated freely. "We won't give up the ship yet awhile," his favorite expression when feeling well gave place to the ohrase, "I can't live long under these pains." Towards 6 o'clock the coughing became so troublesome that he requested his folice to send for his obviet. BREN CONFINED TO THE HOUSE,

attended him until his final removal from Dixon, Ill., to this city about eight years ago. His business in Dixon was that of commission merchant. Along after the fire Mr. Seavey joined the Police Department, and for two or three years did service as patrolman at the Armory. In 1874 he resigned to go into business, out after an absence of little over a year he returned, and resumed his place in the Department. Then at last fortune smiled on him, and his promotion from parrolman to Sergeant. partment. Then at last fortune smiled on him, and his promotion from patrolman to Sergeant. Lieutenant. Captain and Superintendent was most rapid. He had traveled beat in the Armory and Twenty-second street Districts. had been Sergeant at Deering street, Lieutenant first at West Madison street, and then at Twenty-second street, and finally was promoted by ex-Superintendent Hickey to the Captaincy at West Madison street. When Hickey was removed. Capt. Scavey was appointed to the place by Mavor Heath, and was confirmed by a unanimous vote in the Council. He became Superintendent Aug. 1, 1878. When Mavor Harrison took charge Supt. Seavey was one of the few persons he decided to retain, and when at last he was no longer able to attend to the duties of the office, the Mayor assured him that he would not appoint a successor so long that he would not appoint a successor so long The funeral, the time of which has not yet been set, will be a very large one, and will probably be conducted with full Masonic ceremony, as the deceased was a member of the Oriental Consistory, and of thirty-second degree.

AMUSEMENTS.

The opening of the German theatrical seas

at McVicker's last evening was quite an event among the Germans of this city. They turned out in full force to attest their appreciation of Mr. Hoechster's efforts to give them a theatre worthy of the importance and magnitude of the city, and to withess the debut of the principal new members of the stock company engaged for this season. Mr. Hoechster had done so well during the past season that the anticipa-tions for this season were up to a high point, and all those that came expected to witness an extraordinarily fine perform-ance. That these anticipations were not entirely realized is not to be ascribed to any lack of desire on the part of Mr. Hoeebster to have none but first-class actors with his company, but because he was no doubt "taken in' through misrepresentations as to the ability of through misrepresentations as to the ability of some of the people engaged by him for this season. The fact cannot be denied that the company which appeared last evening is not the equal as a whole to that which plaved at Hooley's the latter part of last season although it contains some excellent material, and several of the best members of last winter's company, such as Mesars. Ravene and Moyer and Miss Wassman, who will grace any company with which they plav. Among the newcomers there are but two who and Meyer and Miss Wassman, who will grace any company with which they play. Among the newcomers there are but two who gave satisfaction last evening. These were Miss Rheinhardt, the new leading lady, and Mrs. Scholz Rademacher, for old woman parts. The former is a well-formed young lady with an expressive face, who showed considerable training and talent, although her part was not such as to show her in her best light. She gives promise of becoming quite as much of a favorite as any of the leading ladies that have lately been here. Mrs. Raiemacher showed herself to be an accomplished and experienced actress, and will no doubt fill her position acceptably. As much cannot be said of the other newcomers, still some of them may improve upon better acquaintance and in parts better adapted to their abilities. The new leading man, Mr. Luehr, made an unfavorable impression, and it does not look as if he would be able to fill the bill. He makes a fine appearance, and has a good voice, but his acting is awkward and fall of mannerisms, and his pronunctation bad. The two juvenile ladies, Misses Hern and Von Bayer, are simply amateurs, and will never do for a company of such pretensions as Mr. Hoechster's. Mrs. Roliff is below all criticism. Messra. Klatz and Heineman, who enjoy a good reputation as able actors, had hardly a chance last evening to show what kind of material they are made of. If Mr. Hoechster means to be as successful this season as last he must make several radical changes in his company, and he will, no doubt do it as soon as he can find material to supply the places of those who fall to give satisfaction. The play produced last even ng is entitled "Maenner der Zeit "(Men of the Times), and is by the anthor of "Citronea" and other successful comedies. It is a good play, well writ-

ten, with a fair plot and full of action, but owing to the abortcomings of some of the performers did not give the satisfaction it would
otherwise have done. The best thing of last
evening was a fine prolog written by Mr. J. A.
Seebaum, and well read by Manager Hoechster,
who, atter completing it, received the honor of
an enthusiastic call before the curtain.

LOCAL THEATRES.

Every theatre upon the East Side of the river with the exception of Hooley's, was open last night, and upon the West Side the Lvceum (late the Globe) was running. There could be no better indication of the improved condition of business in this city than the manner in which these houses are patronized. Hamlin's, where variety and the drama of "Magnolia" are the features, was crowded to the door. The Olympic,

variety and the drama of "Magnolia" are the features, was crowded to the door. The Olympie, where a fine troupe of specialty people appear, had very few seats vacant after the rising of the curtain; the Widow Redott at flaverly's received liberal encouragement; the Lyceum, where, considering the grade of the house, a capital interpretation of "Divorce" is given, was attended by a large number of people, and at McVicker's a Den Thompson audience assembled. It is safe to say that theatrical business in this city has not been better since before the dre, and it is equally safe to say that interest in dramatic matters in this city, among all classes of people, was never so great as at present.

The entertainment offered during the coming week will be varied enough to suit all tastes. First among the attractions will be "Joshua Whitcomby" at McVicker's; from Haveriy's stage the W dow Bedott decamped last sight, and Tony Pastor will take her place this evening. He, of course, will be secompanied by his speciality troupe. And then we will have "Magnolia" at Hamlin's, preceded by a variety olio. Once more the merry Troubadours, "the American Vokes," in their light extravaganza. "The Brook," appear at Hooley's, and at the Olympic Little Ali-Right will electrify the audience in his "Slide for Life." At this house, besides the people who made themselves so acceptable last week, Bacby Rheinhart, Miss Minnie Farrell, fernando Fleury, and John Hogan will strengthen the bill. The Lyceum, on Desplaines street, will retain "Divorce," and the National, the Halsted Street Opera-House, will be open, and last, but by no means least, we will have "Mac's Tom quartered among the Congregationalists at the Union Park Church.

BOUCICAULT'S VENTURE.

On Thursday evening last Mr. Dion Boucl-cault, as manager, reopened Booth's Theatre, New York. The readers of THE TRIBUNE are already acquainted with the alterations made by already sequalized with the siterations made by twice with no other supports than his came. But his now the track, and, as the day progressed, according to the hack, and, as the day progressed, according to the hack, and, as the day progressed, according to the hack, and, as the day progressed, according to the hack, and, as the day progressed, according to the hack, and, as the foreign of the ship yet awhile, "his favorite extension," or according to the his post of the ship yet awhile, "his favorite extension," or according to the ship yet awhile, "his favorite extension," or according to the ship yet awhile, "his favorite extension," or according to the ship yet awhile, "his favorite extension," or according to the ship yet awhile, "his favorite extension," or according to the ship yet awhile, "his favorite extension," and the proposed of the ship yet awhile, "his favorite extension," or according to the ship yet awhile, "his favorite extension," or according to the ship yet awhile, "his favorite extension," or according to the his folks to send for his physical to help his physical to the his physical to help his his favorite extension, and the proposed of the ship yet and the part of a servant was undertaken to the house, as all would be over the part of a servant was undertaken to the house, as all would be over the part of a servant was undertaken to the house, as all would be over the part of the ship his part of the his passed, Al Affording the house of the his passed, Al Affording the house of the house, as all would be over the passed of the state of the state of the his passed, and the was breathing his last as this relative that the state of him in his new theatre. All the New York papers unite in saying that the improvements

was originally an humble but undetected trainrobber. The forged will omits to mention some
relatives of the decedent, and the discovery of
one of these in the person of an expansive and
inventive young man in the iron business named
John Weatherby, upsets all the villain's calculations. He turns to meet the changed circumstances, for under the will he was to get the
hund of Lady Sybii Ferrers or, failing that, half
her fortune. Now she is poor, but still
he pursues her, for he hopes to kill off
the new heirs and then marry Lady
Sybi and the property. John Weatherby,
fallen in love with the Earl's daughter,
offers her his hand and her old home. Let us
bridge over the maze of incident which intervenes and announce that the noble girl, touched
by the rough but honest fellow's devotion, returns Weatherby's love and finally marries
him." The Times thinks the play is likely to
prove exceedingly popular. "Mr. Bouckeault,"
says that paper, "it may be taken for granted,
wrote 'Rescued' for the edification of the
masses, and it will be surorising if the masses
do not turn out in his honor, and troop to see
the industrious playwright's latest production.
But we were fain to believe last evening that,
instead of witnessing a new work, an outcome
of this late and refined emotional era, we were
seeing over again one of the theatrical antiquities which set men's hair on end in the Old Bowery years ago." "The play," says the World, "is
called 'Rescued; or, A Chri's Romance,' but
might almost as well have been called' Smill
Potatoes,' for compared with some other of the
productions of Mr. Bouckeault this drama is
very small potatoes indeed. True there are
several rescues and several girls' romances in
ti; but except that Miss Rose Coghian is the
most imposing female personage moving
throughout the piece, it might be hard to guess
which of the girls—Lady Sybii or Midge (Miss
Ada Gilman)—was intended for the girl who
was rescued, or whose romance it was. 'Rescued' is a romantic drama of modern life, intended to relatives of the decedent, and the discovery of one of these in the person of an expansive and

MARETZEK ON ENGLISH AND ITAL-

MARETZEK ON ENGLISH AND ITALIAN OPERA.

The New York Hera'd has been interviewing Max Maretzek, and found the veteran impresario in an exuberant mood. As to Italian opera, the following conversation changed:

'I see you have taken a new departure.'

'Of course. What else could I do? The old machine took a departure from me, while I thought I couldn't get along without it. Soon after it shook me it took leave of life sitogether. And so, Gad's mercy, let. it rest.'

'You mean Italian opera?'

'It's a galvanized cat. Strakosch and Mapleson are trying to put life in it, but it is dead! dead! The tail won't wagzle, and when the lids are raised you'll find the eyes are glassy.'

'Mr. Maretzek?'

'There are not two Italians in it. What humbug! All the singers are either German or American.'

'That's the humons. That's the delinsion. Why do they call it Italian? Well, Fill tell you. To please a few snobs. That's all,—nothing more. Call it Dutch opera, or English opera, or German opera, or American. opera, or anything you like, but, in all seriousness, call it what it is.'

The talk turned to his own new opera:

'Your new opera is American. subject—Sleeny Hoflow. It has been written for Americans, and I nope they will like it. I am waiting now for a telegram from Charley Gayler.'

'What has he done?'

'Wrote the librette. Well, I won't wait any

judge."
"What is the title of the new work?"
"I don't know vet. It hasn't any. I call it a
pastoral comic American opera, founded on and
strictly adhering to the legend of Washington
Irving, with this exception, that the 'Lady in
White,' which he only mentions, we introduce for
purposes of the intringe and the catastrophe."

As to the outlook of English opera, Maretzek
was full of hope, and thus expressed himself:
"Do you not think that English opera could be SATURDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES esulted as follows:

longer for him. Come over to the house and I'll play you some of the music; then you'll be able to lades."

As to the outlook of English opera, Maretzek was full of hope, and thus expressed himself:

"Do you not think that English opera could be made permanent in New York?"

"Certainly I do. My amnition leads that wav. It may be that next year you will see me settle down here. By that time theatres will be easy enough to be had, and by that time, too, I shall have a repertoire such as I shall consider worthy of the undertaking."

"You don't expect to be able to write all the operas yourself?"

"I don't want to. What I said with regard to writers I say for composers. Any young man or woman who will bring me a good work I will use it. I don't want funeral effusions. I was too long in that business. I am taiking of American comic operas. That's what I'm after, and what I'll pay for whon I see it."

"Do you expect to get any?"

"I do, lots of 'em. Why not? There's plenty of ability in this country. It only wants the field open to it and then you'll see it spring up. There are more artists among us than in any other nation on the earth. Let them give our native playwrights and musi-dans proper copperiunities and the work will be forthcoming. It is the fashion here to poob-pooh a man who has a manuscript in his pocket. They will learn better by and by. The clearest proof of the truth of what I say is that the noble fellows keep on without any kind of encouragement. In fact, quite the other way. That proclaims the stuff is in 'em. Wait, and you will see that fountain burst and overrun the sluices. A man who can tackle a new work with the last unlooked at in his portfolio and rage and despair in his heart is a fine fellow, and deserves a slap on the back from every man with blood in his veins. I hear about the plays, but I'll give it to 'em by degrees. My advice to all my people is, keep away from Italian opera. It shrinks the skin; it withers the beart, it contracts the muscles and paralyzes the brain. I leave them to guess about the pocket."

GOOD BUSINESS IN ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—The first week of the dramatic season, which closed last night, is spoken of by the press this morning as the most successful, financially, for several years, and is regarded as an evidence of the marked improvement in general trade, and the existence of surplus funds in the hands of the peo-

DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. John McCuliough, the tragedian, will be in the city to-day. He begins his season to-

as those on the stage asked them to do. Luckily, the cry was not repeated, and the wiser counsel prevailed. During the excitement the orchestra played the music of the ballet more vigorously than usual, and the ladies on the stage daneed on unconcernedly. When quiet was restored and the ballet was ended, the andience rose en masse and cheered the daneers heartily. The excitement originated through the falling of a calcium light on a small stage that was used for exhibiting human automatons. No damage was done.

"Pinafore" will be produced this week at Ford's Baltimore Theatre.

The Young Apollo Club resppear in "Pinafore" at the Brooklyn A'henseum this week. A new singing society has been organized in Toledo, under the name of the Toledo Vocal

The Mahan Fatinitza troupe, which has been here during the past two weeks, will be in In-dianapolis all this week. Grau's English opera company give "Fati-nitza" and "Cadets" at Columbus, O., on Wednesday and Thursday next.

A concert is announced in Cleveland for next Monday evening, in which Litta, Florence Rice-Knox, Tagliapietra, and Bischoff will appear. Aimee closes her engagement in New York this week, and will be followed next week by the Paolo Marie-Capoul opera bouffe combina-

Philadelphia will be deluged with small opera this week, having the "Electric Light" at the Broad Street, "Fra Diavolo" at the North Broad Street, and the Oates troupe in the "Little Duke" at the Arch Street.

The musical attractions of San Francisco this week will be Haverle's Mastodon Minstrels at the Bush Street, "Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury" at the Tivoli, and "The Doctor of Alcantara" at Saint Ann's Rest. Miss Cary assisted at a concert given in Port-land on the 3d inst. complimentary to Miss Dodwell, a teacher in that city. The Press

Miss Cary never looked more charming, and her dress was superb. It was a cream-colored satin, beautifully trimmed with marguerites and field flowers. Her ornaments were diamonds. After her delightful rendering of the recitative "Awake. Saturnia," and aria "Iris, hence awav," with its flowing measures, its delicious poetical flavor, taken from Handel's "Semele," intended to follow Congreve's dramatic poem with its mythological subject, she was enthusiastically recalled, and rendered Claribel's charming "Bide a wee" with a voice that was full of tears. Her rendering of Sullivan's "Lost Chord" was given even better than last year, while Mr. Kotvehmar accompanied manuficeutly on the organ. Miss O'Brion remarkably well on the piano, and Miss Shaw pleasingly on the harp. This number was properly encored. Miss Cary's generous spirit was thoroughly shown in regard to this concert, but it was with her a true labor of love.

THE IRON BOOM.

It Is Apparent All Through Ohio—Advance in Iron and Nails, and Mills Running to Their Fullest Capacity.

Apocial Dissaich to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—The steady and rapid advance in the price of fron has thrown the whole iron industry of the Ohio Valley into a state of extraordinary activity. The advance established within sixty days in nearly all classes of iron is fully 30 per cent. Hanging classes of iron is fully 30 per cent. Hanging Rock charcoal iron, which in the early summer sold below \$20 per ton, is now held at \$28, and

sold below \$20 per ton, is now held at \$28, and cannot be had at that figure. The mills and furnaces have cleared out their stocks, and, though they are running to their full capacity, they cannot supply the demand. Parties not having engagements ahead for pig find great difficulty at present in obtaining a supply. Instances have occurred during the past two weeks where rail mills have been compelled to shut down for several days, though overrun with orders, because of heir inability to obtain supply. Nasla advanced yesterday to \$3 per hundred; a few weeks ago they were sold as low as \$1.80. Mill owners in this vicinity are talking of putting bar fron up to \$3. If that is done a still fur her advance in nails must follow. Pig fron ran up during the excitement in the market yesterday, and to-night a leading operator gave it as his opinion that \$35 per ton would be reached within a short time. The effect of this

hings throughout the iron districts. Men are loding employment at advanced wages, and all lasses of business are feeling the impetus. The Democratic managers, whose principal campaign apital is "business distress," are blue over the prospect.

SPORTING NEWS. BASE-BALL.

| CLUM. | Providence | Boston | Chicaro | Buffalo | Cincinnati | Cleveland | Syracuse. | Trov. | Games won | Games play' |
|--|------------|--------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| The following ta various League clu | ble | de | OW | s t | he | sta | ndi | ing | of ra | the |
| Innings— Cleveland Troy | .0 | 1 0 | 300 | 1 2 | 500 | 6 0 1 | 704 | 8 0 1 | 904 | - 4 -13 |
| Innings— Boston Buffalo TROY | | | | | | | 760 | 800 | 900 | -10 - 1 |
| BOST | M | ¥8. | BI | UPP | AL | 3. | | | | |
| Innings— Cincinnati. | 1 .1 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 620 | 700 | 8 | 966 | - 6 |
| CINCINN | ATI | LYS | . 1 | TR | ACT | THE. | 32 | 6.69 | No. | |
| Providence Chicago | .0 | 0 | 00 | 7 | 0 | 000 | 40 | 0 | 00 | -11 |

Games lost.... 21 24 24 27 30 44 47 50 ... NOTES OF THE GAME. Neagle has been released by the Cincinnatis. As a pitcher he was a failure, but as a failure a decided success.

 Providence
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 Cincinnati
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 Cleveland
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 Syracuse
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 16

Of all the pitchers for National clubs this season, Richmond, of the Worcesters, has proved the most effective.

Rocap leads the Albanys in fielding, and the Albanys lead the other National Clubs in the race for the championship. The present is Joe Mack's last month as a base-ball manager. On the 1st of October he begins traveling for Haverly.

Gerhardt, of the Cincinnatis, was fined \$20 by an umpire in Cieveland recently. That's the kind of medicine for chronic chin-waggers.

The Cieveland Club will come out even on the season's play, and President Evans says he will be in the field with a dist-class nine next year. The Omaha nine disbanded recently in San Francisco. Bohn and Dolan, the pitcher and catcher, have signed with the Athletics of that

Horoung, of the Buffalos, is claimed by the Cincinnati Commercial for that city's nine next year. Isn't it rather early to be making con-

Powers, who caught a part of last season for the White Stockings, recently asked for and received his release from the Springfleids; poor health being the cause.

Doescher, Kellev, McManus, and Sharp, all of whom have played with the Troys this season, are now members of an amateur (?) nine in Troy. Doescher was the best player of the lot, but even he was none too good.

it has been definitly settled that Dickerson is not to play in Ciocinnati next season. Bad habits and staying out rights settled his case. Jim White will also leave, retiring to his farm near Corning, New York. Ross Barnes goes out of base-ball for good. In the Boston-Syracuse games at Boston, Mass., the home team has almost always won the toos, and, instead of sending their opponents to the bat. as is usual, they have taken the bat first themselves, and in such cases invariably started off with too strong a lead to be over-

The League next year will undoubtedly number among its players more new men than it did this year. The old vets will in large part be shelved, and such promising players as Dunlay, Say, and Hanlounof the Albanya, Woods and Knight of the Worcesters, Winchester, Connors, and Dorgan of the Holyokes, with others, will be taken in to fill the vacancies.—Buffa'o Cour-

A person named Barnes, who misplayed in Chicago during the season of 1877, says he will contest the payment of any money to Anson by the Chicago Club during his sickness, on the ground that the Club refused to pay him (Barnes) during a vacation at Long Branch, which he enjoyed in 1877. Barnes is a stockholder in the Chicago Club, but any such protest as he talks of making would only add to the general contempt now felt for him in this city.

THE TURF.

QUINCY.

Apcelal Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 7.—About forty horses have already arrived for the races that begin at Singleton Park on Tuesday. Hopeful and the pacers will be here to-night or to-morrow morning. On the first day there will be three races

—the 2:30 class, with eight entries, and the three-minute class, with fifteen entries; each for a purse of \$1,000; and a running-race for Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Of course the absorbing tople among horsemen for the past few days has been the purchase of Rarus by Robert Bonner, through his agent, Eph Simmons. With the sale at Hartford and the subsequent expulsion of the horse and former owner you have already been fully informed by telegraph. Although Rarus has for three years been the most noted horse in the country, and was raised on Long Island, he is not as well known here as in almost any other part of the country. In fact, the New

York public has very little knowledge of the York public has very little knowledge of the horse except such as it has gained from reading of his exploits elsewhere, since his last race in this vicinity was in the fall of 1876 at Fleetwood Park, at which time he had not beaten 2:20. Now that Mr. Bonner has purchased him and he is to be driven on the road, acquaintance will soon be made.

Since the purchase, much curiosity has been expressed as to the use which Mr. Bonner intends to make of Rarus, but I had it last evening, trom a gentleman whose opportunities for knowing the facts in the case are not to be

expressed as to the use which Mr. Bonner intends to make of Rarus, but I had it last evening, from a gentleman whose opportunities for knowing the facts in the case are not to be doubted, that Mr. Bonner's object in paying \$38,000 for the hero of 2:13½ was to secure a mate for Edwin Forrest, and that the team will be used to beat the 2:28 of Vanderbill's team made two years ago this fall at Fleetwood Park. Contrary to general expectation, Rarus and Forrest hook up well together, and Mr. Bonner believes that, with a little handling, they can beat 2:20 to the pole. At all events, he is going to make the-trial.

The old horse reached here last Saturday, and was at once taken to his new quarters at Mr. Bonner's city stables. A gentleman who saw him there yesterday said that he looked natural, the only strange feature being the absence of his dog "Jimmy," which Splan still retains. "Dave," who has groomed the horse for several years, is still with him, but how ae and the horse will take the change from an active campaign and the fierce excitement of contests to

TRACK TALK.

After Rarus had won his race at the Utea meeting his owner, R. B. Couklin, met a party of gentlemen at Basve' Hotel, and their sonversation naturally drifted to Rarus and the offers that had been made for him. Mr. Conklin, is roply to a question bearing on the subject, stated that he had been offered \$30,000 in cash, and what was estimated to realize from \$2,000 to \$3,000 more, for Rarus, Among other remarks that followed, Mr. T. J. Vall said: "\$30,000 in a great deal of money in one horse." Mr. Conklin's prount reply was. "Yes, hat Rarus is a great deal of horse in one akin." Subsequently Mr. Conklin straightened himself to an unusually erect attitude, tipped back his hat, stroked his venerable beard, and, with a gleam of pride in his eye, remarked, dramatically, that "there are thousands of persons that have \$30,000, but only one that has a Rarus."—Exchange.

The third annual meeting of the National As-

only one that has a Rarus."—Erchange.

The third annual meeting of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders will be held at Prospect Park, Long Island, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Sept. 16, 17, and 18. The program calls for three races each day of the meeting. The nine events to be trotted for are as follows: Aenual Nurserr Stakes, for Syear-olds, twenty-nine entries; Declaration Stakes, for foals of 1875, by stallions whose get have not trotted in 2:40 or better at 4 years old or under, fourteen entries; Stake for Stallions, 2:26 class, six entries; Stake for 4-year-olds, two entries; Stake, for 3-year-olds, thry-one entries; Stake, for 6-year-olds, two entries; Stake, for 8-year-olds, thry-one entries; Stake, for 6-year-olds, two entries; Stake, for 8-year-olds, thry-one entries; Stake, for 6-year-olds, two entries; Stake, for 8-year-olds, thry-one entries; Stake, for 6-year-olds, two entries; Stake, for 8-year-olds, thry-one entries; Stake, for 6-year-olds, two entries; Stake, for 8-year-olds, thry-one entries; Stake, for 6-year-olds, two entries; Stake, for 8-year-olds, thry-one entries; Stake, for 6-year-olds, two entries; Stake, for 8-year-olds, thry-one entries; Stake, for 6-year-olds, thry-one entries; for 6-year-olds, thry-one entri

for public favor; their performances, therefore, abould meet with every encouragement.

The following description of Falsetto, the great 3-year-old recently purchased by Mr. Pierre Lorillard for \$18,000, and shipped a week ago to Newmarket, is from the pen of Mr. Charles Foster, of the New York Sportsman:

Falsetto is one of the finest 3-year-olds we have ever seen,—a large colt, over sixteen hands, and yet so deep through the heart and good in the middle that he doesand look like a tail horse. He has the longest and loignest arm we ever saw on a 3-year-old, and his shoulders are good. The Learnington back has come down to his grandson, though Enquirer was not especially good there. Some may object to Falsetto's sloping quarters, but we do not, for they are long and massive, and there is a fine aweep to the thigh. The horse's legs seem to be perfect, and as tough as whalebone. His temper is good, his action is long, low, and easy, and everybody betteves that he is a real atteler. It would be a national mistortune if any mischief should befall this fine barse, for a vectory by him in the Queen's Vase. Alexandra Geld Plate, Gold Cap at Ascot, or Doncaster Cup next year, would be equal in glory to a battle won. We do not aver that if he does well be will be at Isanomy and Wissel of Fortune next year at weight for ace, but in our humble judgment he is as likely ted os as any borse in existence, and we sincarely wish him a chance to try in good condition. The

Following is the program of the regating of the Chicago Yacht Club to be sailed Sept. 13:
First class, prize pennant: second class, one money prize; third class, two money prizes; ourth class, two money prizes. All yachts entered to be at moorings north of the flag-staff, foot of Van Buren street, at 12:30 p. staff, foot of Van Buren street, at 12:30 p. m. The first gun, to make ready, will be fired at 12:45 p. m.; second gun, to start, at 1 p. m. The course for first, second, and third class yachts will be from the foot of Van Buren street, southeast around a stake boat two miles east of Thirty-ninth street, thence north around the Crib, and thence home, entering the outer barbor off Van Buren street. All buovs are to be left on the port hand. The course for fourth class boats will be southeast around the stake-boat off Thirty-ninth street, and thence home through the entrance to the outer harbor of Van Buren street. The judges will be C. E. Kremer, F. C. Hale, and J. R. Wilkins; alternates, G. T. Lally and Mr. Baker, Timekeeper, Joseph Ruff.

All vachts must be entered at a special meeting of the Club, to be held at the Sherman House Wednesday evening, Sept. 10, at 8 p. m.

PEDESTRIANISM.

ILLINOIS VS. CANADA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 7.—On Saturday Charles the State bell at Peorla on the 4th inst., ran the Canada professional, Ed Moulton, a distance of 400 yards for the gate recepts. Three bundred persons witnessed the race. Winebrenner came out 25 feet abead; time, 43 seconds.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Associal Disputch to The Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Baptist Association of Central Illinois will hold its next annual session in this city. About 222 members will be

present.

"Blackler," a disease that predominates among calves, has appeared in this county. However, only one case has thus far been reported with fatal effects.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—Ex-Minister Welsh will be given a public reception on Wednesday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tob

IMPORTANT NOTICE SHIPPERS!

On and after Sept. 15, 1879, all property delivered to our respective Roads and the Fast Freight Lines running over our Roads, whether it be delivered at our Depots by trucks or in cars from connecting Roads, or in the form of an order upon an Elevator or Facking-House, will be received by us only upon the following conditions, and the same shall be pfinted or stamped upon our Depot Receipts and Hills of Lading, viz.:

"It being expressly understood and agreed that the "Company reserves the right, in consideration of issuing a through Bill of Lading and guaranteeing a through rafe, to forward said goods by any stall road Line between point of shipment and destination."

J. A. GRIER,

J. A. GRIER,
Gen'l Fr't ag't M. C. B. E.
CHAS. M. GRAY,
As't Gen'l Fr't ag't M. S. E. M. S. E.
C. M. WICKER,
Traffe Manager B. & O. R. E.
R. C. MELDRUM,
Gen'l West'n Fr't ag't P., Ft. W. & C. E.
Div. Fr't ag't P., C. & St. L. Ev.

CAUTION!

A Cough, Cold Established Twenty-five Years. BROWN'S Sore Throat Requires Immediate
Attention.
Any of these aliments, if allowed to continue, cause irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.
It is certainly well-established that BROWN's BROSECHIAL TROCKES have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases generally. Prepared and Sold by

PRICE BRONCHIAL 25 CTS. TROCHES

Of Brown's Bronchial Troches contain ingredients which also set specially on the organs of the Vol They have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynz, restering a healthy when relaxed either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear enunciation. They particularly recommended to EINGERS and FURLIC SPRAKERS, and all who are affected with Cough, Bronchitts, Catarrh, Influenza, Sore Throat, or Hoarsen.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children (unfailing BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and Extern BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitseing and Preserving the Tee

The Produce Markels More Active and Generally Higher-Provisions Close Easy.

Gorn Strengthened by Cold Weather. Produce Movement of the Week.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago clearings last week showed an in-onsiderable increase over those of the cor-esponding week of last year. This is no doubt to be attributed to the much quieter state of business on the Chicago Board of Trade. In very other department of local business opera-

The currency movement at this point under-went a noteworthy change last week. The country orders grew smaller day by day, till on Saturday the banks that had been sending the argest amounts of currency to move grain became buyers of New York exchange, which they had to remit to New York on country orders. The purchases of country merchants in Chicago and New York have been heavier his year than ever before, and require the importion of the money sent out to move the

Country bank balances have not yet been drawn down to the point at which it becomes necessary to borrow of the Chicago banks. The discount market consequently remains quiet. Rates are quoted at 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. Thirty-day loans were made at the rate of 4@4½ per cent

per annum.

'Local securities have been quiet, and weak in price. There has been a fair business in govern-

An immense operation in Eric stocks and bunds is thought by many persons to be imminent. The object would be to control the next election. About this the Public says:

clection. About this the Public says:

Ome-half of the entire stock is retained, as to ording power, in the hands of the reconstruction Trustees in London, of whom Su Edward Watkin a Chairman, and the vote of the Trustees, with loose of a bare majority of the consolidated bonds, will elect Directors. It is not likely, therefore, that any set of men, however powerful, would spend any strength in an effort to control the election without being first assured of the co-operation of the reconstruction Trustees. With that co-operation may be seen to be successful as individuals more than enough of the stock had bonds to gave them, with the stock held by them in trust, a clear majority of the voting power.

The American Exchange prints figures extracted from the official reports of the Eric Railroad, which show during the five years 1867-1872 the

ich show during the five years 1867-1872 the enital stock and debts of the Company were inotal capital on Sept. 30, 1867. This increase was made by an issue of \$61,424,700 of common stock, and an addition to the bonded and floating debt of the Company of \$5,774,338. The right-hand column—"discount on convertible bonds"—shows the amount of discount at which the increased capital stock was sold durative the contract of t ing those years, aggregating a total discount of \$47,061.622. Hence, all the Company realized from the sale of \$61,425,700 of its stock was \$14,864,078. From 1887 to the end of the Company's fiscal year in 1871, the table shows that the construction account was gradually in-creased each year, until the increase amounted at the latter date (when the capital stock had reached its maximum) to \$10,565,040, or about \$4,000,000 less than the amount of money that d been received from the sale of the stock. In 1872 the construction account was increased \$48,964,947, of which \$47,061,622 were simply a transfer of the amount of discount on the sales

of the stock.

The New York Assay office is said to be equal to handling \$6,000,000 of foreign gold a week, making returns to consigners in forty-eight hours. A large shipment of gold can be handled in less time than needed to count an equal sum

On the 300 toot level at the North Bonanza, have penetrated ore assaying from \$63 to \$67 per ton. The claim is a considerable distance northeast of the Comstock lode.

The Comptroller of the Currency sends us this statement, showing by States the amount of National-bank circulation issued, and the amount of legal-tender notes deposited in the

| United States Treasury to retire National-bank | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| circulation, from Jun- | e 20, 1874, to | Sept. 1, 1879: | | | | |
| 12 TO SECURE 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | Legal-tender | | | | |
| Towns control of the | | notes de- | | | | |
| | -1 | posited to | | | | |
| 國民族的教育的學科的 | dditional | retire Na- | | | | |
| | circulation | tion'l bank | | | | |
| and the best states | issued since | circulation | | | | |
| | June 20, | since June | | | | |
| States and Territories. | 1874. | 20, 1874. | | | | |
| Maine | 1,416,180 | \$ 600,000 | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 504, 865 1, 636, 310 • | 1,000,340 | | | | |
| Massuchusetts | 14, 725, 465 | 6,605.500 | | | | |
| Rnodě Island | 771, 300 | 735, 385 | | | | |
| Connecticut | 2, 239, 540 | 1,501,830 | | | | |
| New York | 17, 245, 675 | 18, 838, 850 | | | | |
| New Jersey | 1,675, 165 | 1,517.280 | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 8, 396, 530 | 6, 156, 986 | | | | |
| Delaware | 173, 275 | ********* | | | | |
| Maryland | 670,610 | 1,646,380 | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 455, 500 | 427,500 | | | | |
| Virginia | 674, 500 56, 170 | 880, 510 | | | | |
| North Carolina | 1, 172, 660 | 270,000 1,012,585 | | | | |
| South Carolina | | 953, 380 | | | | |
| Georgia | 45, 700 415, 950 | 437,675 | | | | |
| Fiorida | 45,000 | | | | | |
| Alabama | 207,000 | - 94,500 | | | | |
| Couisiana | 1, 238, 630 | 2,099,250 | | | | |
| Texas | 116, 100 | 229,340 | | | | |
| Arkansas | 144,000 | 144,000 | | | | |
| Kentucky | 3, 458, 240 | 1,441,933 | | | | |
| Tennessee | 534.800 | 534,859 3,607,410 | | | | |
| Missouri | 2, 212, 980 | 2,984,222 | | | | |
| Indiana | 2,795,480 | 5, 488, 483 | | | | |
| Alliudia ter | 1,856,785 | 8, 377, 746 | | | | |
| Michigan | 1,472,890 | 8, 377, 746 2, 092, 495 | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 582, 530 | 878, 439 | | | | |
| Iowa | 1,272,400 | 1,554,955 | | | | |
| Minnesota | | 1,316,445 | | | | |
| Nebraska | | 190,550 | | | | |
| Colorado | 67,500 455,400 | 188, 080 149, 400 | | | | |
| Colombia | 23.400 | 196,800 | | | | |
| Montana | 44,600 | 45,000 | | | | |
| Washington | 99,000 | | | | | |
| Dakota | | | | | | |
| California | 270,000 | | | | | |
| Totals | 980 971 000 | | | | | |
| | \$70,851,890 | \$72,321,908 | | | | |
| GOVERN | MENT BONDS | | | | | |
| T. S. 6s of '81 | | Bid. Asked. | | | | |
| U. S. new 5e of '81, e. | v fut | 1024 1024 | | | | |
| U. S. new 41/4s, ex int | | 10414 10414 | | | | |
| U. S. 4 per cent coupo | ms | 101% 101% | | | | |
| PORRIGI | N BECHANGE | | | | | |

| Washington | ľ |
|--|---|
| ** Totals | |
| U. S. 6s of '81. Bid. Asked. U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int 1024 1024 U. S. new 4/5s, ex int 1044 1044 U. S. 4 per cent coupons 1014 1014 | |
| Sterling | |
| Sixty days. Sight. | |
| EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st., | |

NOTE BROKER. GOVERNMENT. CITY, COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE. LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CHARLES BENROTIN.

ios East Washington-st.
of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Gounty 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
n of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
Division Ballway 7 per cent Certifica!

OFFER

Kamme City Municipal Sevens, due 1804.

Kamme City Water- Works Sevens, due 1804.

Kamme City Water- Works Sevens, due 1804.

Washington County, Illinois, Sevens, due 1804.

200,000 Illinois, Iowa, or Kamma Bonds ti

7 or 5 per cent fairerest.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta.,
BCEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
ANTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4% per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

A. O. SLAUGHTER BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago. ocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Wars

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph. No. 70 Lasalle-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS. GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

Rea for cale a full line of

COOK COUNTY 7a.

CITY BONDS.

SOUTH PARK BONDS.

LINCULN PARK BONDS.

WEST TOWN BONDS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

JOHN H WRENN A CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, 60 Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. LOCAL SECURITIES. COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK. CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS' INSURANCE.

WILLIAM O. COLE. 105 Washington-st., BUYS AND SELLS CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS OF THE WESTREN STATES.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS. AND DEALERS IN U. S. BONDS. TOWN COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Governments strong. Railroad bonds strong; C., C. & I. C. firsts,

The steamship Oder brought \$455,000 in gold. State securities inactive. Stock speculation to-day was less active, and the market was somewhat irregular, but prices were generally higher. The principal activity was in Northwest, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, and Erie. At the opening prices fell off 1/4@1/4 per cent, but before noon there was an advance of 1/4@1/4 per cent. During the afternoon there was a slight reaction, but toward the close a strong feeling set in, and in most cases the highest prices of the day were current in the

nal dealings. final dealings.

Transactions, 138,000 shares: 14,000 Eric, 6,400 Lake Shore, 35,000 Northwestern common, 13,000 St. Paul common, 2,600 Wabash, 6,000 Lackawanna, 2,400 New Jersey Central, 6,000 Ohio & Missi sippi, 3,400 Hannibai & St. Joseph Common, 2,600 Washington, 2,600 Washingt Ohio & Missi-stopi, 3,400 Hannical & St. Joseph common, 3,700 preferred, 5,000 Western Union, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 2,400 St. Louis, Kansas Citr & Northern common, 4,200 preferred, 2,000 Kansas & Texas, 1,100 Union Pacific, and 1,300 Iron Mountain.

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$2,861,000.

Money market easy at 5,065 per cent, closing at 5, prime present the paper, 507.

5; prime mercantile paper, 5@7.
Sterling exchange dull; sixty days, 4814; Sterring and Statement is as follows:
The weekly bank statement is as follows:
Loans, decrease, \$773,500; specie, increase,

| | e, \$2,181,800; circulati | |
|--|--|-----------|
| | ve, decrease, \$575,85 | |
| | now hold \$3,181,800 | |
| N. P. State Control of the Control o | GOVERNMENTS. | 30年的主义的主义 |
| | 1s104% New 4 per 6 102% Currency 6s 104% | |
| | STOCKS. | |
| WW TT 101-1 | OACTIVE LAND | 0001 |

| W. U. Tel | 94% | Wabash | 39 ŋ |
|------------------|------|-----------------------|-------|
| Quicksilver | 15% | Fort Wayne, offr'd.1 | 12 |
| Quicksilver, pfd | 38 | Terre Haute | 10 |
| Pacific Mail | 19% | Terre Haute, pfd ! | 15 |
| Mariposa | 2 | C. & A 8 | 19 |
| Mariposa, pfd | 214 | C. & A . pfd10 | 03 |
| | | Onio & Miss | |
| | | Del., L. & West | |
| Amer. Express | 4514 | A. & P. Telegraph. | 361 |
| | | C., B. & Q 11 | |
| N. Y. Central | | | 21 |
| Erie | 26% | H. & St. Joe, pfd 4 | 433 |
| Erie, pfd | 50 | Canada Southern | :94 |
| Harlem, offered | 152 | Louisville & N | 5.51/ |
| | | Kansas Pacific | |
| Panama | 155 | Kansas & Texas | 15% |
| Union Pacific | 78 | St. L. & San Fran . 1 | 12% |
| Lake Shore | 8714 | St. L. & S. F pfd 1 | 17% |
| | | St L.&S. F., 1st pfd | |
| | | St. L., K. C. & N'n. | |
| Northwestern | 79% | St., L. K. C.& N. pfd | 583 |
| N. W., ofd | 98% | Cent. Pac. bonds 10 | 094 |
| | | U. P. bonds, off d 10 | |
| | | | |

| N. J. Central | 51% | Land Grants 114 |
|-------------------|-------|--|
| | 139 | Sinking Fund 112 |
| St. Paul | 67 | Northern Pacific 17 |
| St. Paul, pfd | 96% | Northern Pac. pfd 469 |
| 81 | BTATE | BONDE. |
| | | Virginia 6s, new 28 |
| Tennessee 6s, new | 27% | Missouri 6s 1059 |
| Virginia 6s, old | 28 | and the state of the state of the state of |
| BAN | PR | NCISCO. |

| | FATE 1 | ONDE. | 100 |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Tennessee 6s, old Tennessee 6s, new Virginia 6s, old | | | |
| SAN | FRA | NCISCO. | |
| SAN FRANCISCO, the closing quotate | | 6.—The following the Stock Board: | wer |
| Alpha | 6 4% 18% 7% | Mexican Northern Belle Ophir Overman Savage | |
| Chollar & Potost. Consol. Virginia. Eureka Con Exchequer Gould & Curry. Grand Prize. | 7 45 164 65 114 | Union Consolidated Yellow Jacket Bodie Potosi Imperial Martin White | 59% 16% 10% 5% |
| H. & N | | Mono | 63 |

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 6-5 p. m.—Consols, 97 11-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 89%;
Pennsylvania Central, 43; Reading, 19; Erie, 27%; Erie preferred, 51%; second consols, 76%.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4%s, 1031%; 4031% 108¼; 4s, 104½ Paris, Sept. 6.—Reptes, 84f.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipment

| 1 | RECI | EIPTS. | BHIPM | ENTS. | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------|--|
| 9 6 3 36 | 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. | |
| ir, bris | 8,097 | 8,116 | 4,456 | 3,03 | |
| eat, bu | 178, 988 | 217,064 | 140,097 | 141.73 | |
| n, bu | 294,617 | 327,872 | | 335, 71 | |
| bu | 52,010 | 107,419 | 101, 156 | 89, 0: | |
| , bu | 18,476 | 22,843 | 17, 291 | 39 | |
| ey. bu | 26,601 321,414 | 39, 442 | 10,577 | 11,30 | |
| seed, lbs. | 321, 414 | 282, 130 | 286, 371 | 105,54 | |
| om corn, lbe | | 10,000 | 3, 573, 380 | 25,00 | |
| neats, Ibs | 207, 116 | 165, 900 | 20,590 | 28,94 | |
| f, tes | 202, 110 | 103,000 | 1, 669, 888 | | |
| f. bris | | **** | 105 | 10 | |
| k, bris | ALCOHOL: | 20 | 1, 191 | 39 | |
| L 1bs | 40,800 | 30, 400 | 170,850 | 501, 90 | |
| ow. 1hs | 71,759 | 21, 353 | 80,395 | 34, 56 | |
| ter, ibs | 217, 337 | 174, 454 | 263,039 | 168,52 | |
| hogs, No. | 12,667 | 12,284 | 3,248 | 5,30 | |
| le, No | 3,761 | 3, 110 | 2,335 | 2.62 | |
| ep. No | 1,781 | 687 | 1,590 | 18 | |
| es, 1bs | 62,826 | 116, 440 | 218,760 | 81, 12 | |
| hwines, bris | 100 | 186 | 65 | 1 | |
| d. 100 | 76, 751 | 137, 491 | 47, 690 | 118,98 | |
| toes, bu | 937 | 750 | 242 | 50 | |
| tons | 6,631 | 8,528 | 1,380 | 1,52 | |
| tons | 40 | 20 | 11 | 1 | |
| gies, m | 8,779 | 3,815 | 4,054 | 2,73 | |
| bris | 8 341 | 100 | 920 | 34 | |
| Wildle taken | 5.341 | 240 | 4.578 | 4.94 | |

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 2,268 bu wheat, 1,312 bu corn. The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 2 cars wintor wheat, 71 cars No. 2 do, 36 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected (119 winter), 4 cars mixed, 236 cars No. 2 spring, 153 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (516 all kinds whent); 160 cars high mixed corn, 338 cars and 25,600 bu No. 2 corn, 18 cars and 6,000 bu rejected (516 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 23 cars No. 2 white, 21 cars No. 2 mixed, Sears rejected, 1 car no grads (77 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 40 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected (48 rye); 3 cars No. 2 barley, 18 cars No. No. 1 rys. 40 cars and 1700 on No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 2 barley, 18 cars No. 2 barley, 18 cars No. 2 do, 33 cars extra do, 3 cars low grade (56 barley). Total (1,217 cars), 540,000 bu. Inspected out: 116,607 bu wheat, 230,056 bu corn, 33,746 bu oats, 41,818 bu rys. 8,737 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point

Receipts—
Flour, bris.
Wheat, bu...
Corn, bu...
Nats, bu...
Rye, bu...
Barley, bu...
Live hogs, No
Cattle, No
Shipments—

1879. 1879. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 18.037 49.355 41.955
1, 117, 639 919, 253 1, 177, 390
1, 959, 460 1, 853, 295 2, 122, 722
391, 745 689, 139 794, 292
127, 980 140, 447 137, 867
150, 967 82, 960 234, 630
62, 345 70, 462 77, 847
26, 725 23, 763 21, 757 . 36,594 43,382 1,095,276 759,171 1,351,798 1,881,605 1, 456,975 449,193 133,123 128,942 51,104 22,881 28,237 24,928 11,423 14,380 31,900 982,509 1,968,633 New York for the week ending Thursday even-

| Sept. 4, Aug. 28, Sept. 5, 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1878. 40.405 Wheat, bu. 2,849,770 2,115,445 1,946,405 Corn...... 647,068 680,570 846,000 The leading produce markets averaged higher Saturday, with more business doing, but provisions fell back in the latter part of the day. Corn was strengthened by cold weather, and there was a better demand for other grain. Pork closed steady, at \$8.35 spot and \$8.40 for October. Lard closed 21/2c per 100 lbs lower, at \$5.721/26.75 spot and \$5.75/25.771/2 seller October. Short ribs closed at \$4.70 spot and \$4.55 for October. Spring wheat closed 1/4c higner, at 86%@87c spot and 87c for October. Winter wheat closed %c higher, at 94c for No. 2 red. Corn closed %c

higher, at 331/c spot and 34c seller October. Oats were firmer, closing at 22%c seller the month and at 23%@23%c seller October. Rve was firm, at 49½ cashland 49½ 650c seller October. Barley averaged about 2c higher, closing with sellers at 77c for October, and cash extra 8 sold at 50@51c. Hogs were in good demand and firm, at \$3.40@3.65 for light and at \$3.10@ 3.65 for heavy. Cattle were dull and unchanged, at \$1.75@5.25 for inferior to extra.

Jobbers of dry goods were pretty busy. Many buyers are present, and the orders by mail are pouring in from all directions. Prices remain steady and firm. The demand for boots and shoes continues active, some of the leading dealers having all they can do to keep up with their orders. The market maintains a decidedly firm tone. Groceries continue active, and are strong. Dried fruits and canned goods are moving freely at the lately advanced prices. No changes were noted in the fish market. Butter and cheese were dealt in to a fair extent, and were firm, with an improving tendency in prices. There was a good demand for tobacco at the recent advance. Bag-ging, leather, oils, paints, and colors were unchanged. The coal market remains duil at \$4.25@4.50 for anthracite.

narket is quoted strong at the advanced prices recently established. The cargo offerings were small Saturday, and sold soon after their arrival. The receipts at yard-docks are liberal, but at many yards the stocks are broken, and nearly everything that reaches the wholesale market soon finds a purchaser. The demand is exceptionally heavy, and the same is reported of the other large markets, At Saginaw a scarcity of vessel-room makes it difficult for manufacturers to deliver lumber already sold, and on the Mississippi River the market is reported to be lively and firm. The wool, broom-corn, hay, and hide markets were steady. Seeds were active and strong, timothy sdvancing several cents per bu under an unusually heavy inquiry. Green fruits were generally

Lake freights were moderately active, with

year; will have at least the same want as in 1878. Algiers will be obliged to import. Italy -Bad harvest. Spain-Considerable deficit. Switzerland, Belgium, Germany-Very indifferent crops. Russia and Turkey-The crops began to look satisfactory; now they are reported as below the average. These countries will, at the utmost, be able to export only half the wheat they did in 1878. Hungary will just be able to suffice for her own wants. England will require to import 8,000,000 to 10,000,000

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ended Aug. 30, 1879, and their destination:

| To- | | brls. | lbs. | Bacon, 158. |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| Liverpool | 439 | 511 | | 5, 224, 540 |
| London | 461 | 504 | | 246, 525 |
| Bristol | . 23 | 150 | | 98, 625 |
| Glasgow | **** | 465 | | 593,575 |
| Hull | 25 | ** . | 5,000 | 696,500 |
| British ports | | 75 | | 37,050 |
| Bfemen | 16 | 50 | | 118,750 |
| Hamburg | **** | **** | 612,000 | 154,375 |
| Rotterdam | 27 | 41 | 176, 200 | 456, 225 |
| Antwerp | | **** | 1, 150, 900 | 2, 299, 000 |
| Havre | 15 | . 10 | 512,000 | 166, 250 |
| Marsellles | | 134 | *** ***** | ********* |
| Continental ports | 10 | | | 2,800 |
| S. and C. A | 327 | 286 | 248,052 | 32,977 |
| West Indies | 5,014 | 840 | | 121, 281 |
| B. N. A colonies | 1,658 | 172 | 17,458 | 9, 100 |
| Other countries | 650 | 22 | 198,988 | 900 |
| Total for week | 8,065 | 3,274 | 5,008,537 | 10, 198, 473 |
| Previous week | | | | |
| Also, 4,310,240 lbs ch | eese a | nd 2,2 | 281, 244 IDs | tallow. |
| Statement showin | g fore | eign i | nvoice v | alue and |
| duty paid on goods | enter | ed fo | r consur | nption at |
| the Port of Chicago | o dur | ing t | the weel | k ending |
| Saturday, Sept. 6: | | | | cas are |
| Goods. | | V | aiue. | Duty. |

Vaine.
\$88,576
\$55,141.79

1,134
981.82
128
50.40
1,028
...
731
211.98
297
59,40
616
489,69
2,355
2,042.00
408
57.15
282
98.70
661
150.25
299
119,60
455
182,09
4,013
1384 05 Goods.

Wines and liquors.
Watch materials.
Raw skirs (free).
Steel bars.
Cod liver oil.
Musical merchandise.
Smogers' articles.
Clears. 211.98 59.40 1,022.40 489.69 2,042.00 57.15 Smokers articles.
Cigars...
Toys and fancy goods...
Machinery.
Books and printed matter.
Earthenware... nokers' articles Pig iron. Fancy goods Fish (free).

..\$111,775 \$65,077.19 Goods received at Port of Chicago, Sept. 6, 1879: C. Gossage & Co., I case dry goods; M. Wright & Co., 1 case needles; C. Gossage & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Wilson Brothers, 8 cases ostery; E. Hinchcliffe, 2 cases dry goods; Wilson Brothers, 2 cases dry goods; Gerts, Lumbard & Co., 2 cases of brushes; Stettauer Brothers & Co., 6 cases of dry goods and 1 case of dry goods; Wilson Brothers, 2 cases dry goods; O. P. Keith & Co., 11 cases of cotton velvets and feathers; Carson, Pirie & Co., 3 cases linens; Mandel Brothers, 1 case dry goods; C. M. Keith, 2 cases dry goods; F. C. Schmidgall, 26 cases wine. Collections, \$16,216.87.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were more active in the aggregate, and irregularly stronger. There was a fair demand for ribs, and they are understood to be all held by one firm. Pork and lard were offered very freely by packers for the longer futures, and this caused an easier feeling in October towards the close. There was little change in the tone of advices from other points.

vices from other points.

The sammer packing of this city to date is estimated at 1,484,000 hors. against 1.585,000 for same time in 1878. The packing during last week has been rather slow, and results ran chiefly to lard

\$5.72\cdot 65.75 for September. \$5.75\cdot 55.77\cdot for October. and \$3.32\cdot 65. 35 seller the year. Sales were reported of 4.00 tes seller October at \$5.75 \cdot 65.80; 1,000 tes seller November at \$5.37\cdot 65.80; 1,000 tes seller November at \$5.37\cdot 65.40; 2.000 tes seller Ispunary at \$5.24\cdot 65.35; and 2,500 tes seller Ispunary at \$5.40\cdot 65.35; and 2,500 tes seller Japunary at \$5.40\cdot 65.42\cdot 4.70\tau 18.70\tau 18.70

December, loose. 3.00 3.80 3.87% 4.15

Long clears quoted at \$4.55 loose, and \$4.70 looxed; Cumberlands, 44.65 boxed; long cut hams. \$6.8%c; sweet-pickied bams. 76.7%c for 16 to 15 average; green hams. same averages, 63.6%c; green shoulders. 2%.63c.

Bacon quoted at 34.63%c for shoulders, 5%.65%c for short ribs. 5%.65%c for short clears, 10.0%c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASZ—Was quiet at 4%.65c for white, 40.4%c for good yellow, and 3%.64c for brown.

BEEF-Was quiet at \$8.50.60.00 for mess, 39.50.610.00 for extra mess, and \$14.00.615.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 5%.65%c for city and 5%.65%c for country, with sale of 300 bris city at 5%c.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, with more doing than is usual at the close of the week. The export movement was retarded by the fact that little suitable flour is offered. The bulk of the flour now on sale is made from No. 2 wheat, and cannot be sold sale is made from No. 2 wheat, and cannot be sold within 15@25c per bri of the views of buyers for export. Sales were reported of 1,450 brls springs, chiefly at \$4.25; 50 brls winter supers at \$3.00; and 125 brls rye flour, partly at \$2.90. Total, 1,625 brls. Export extras in sacks were quoted at \$3.70@4.10, and double extras for export at \$4.00

OTHER MILLSTUFFS-Were rather firmer, in sym pathy with grain. Sales were 50 tons bran at \$7.75 @8.00 per ton; and 10 tons fine middlings at \$10.50. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$12.37%

©8.00 per ton; and 10 tons fine middlings at \$10.50. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$12.37% per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was in better demand and firmer, with a steady feeling throughout. The markets advanced \$6. and closed \$6. above the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were quoted firm, but our receipts were large, and also the arrivals at the seaboard, while the return of ine weather favored the continuance of a liberal movement from first hands. There was, however, a feeling early that farmers will not care to deliver much more wheat at present prices, and hence holders were firm; the strength was sustained afterwards by the existence of a very good demand for shipment, which absorbed all the offerings, at relatively good, prices, with No. 3 within 4%c of the speculative grade. The existence of an October premium at this time of the year is, however, unasual, and probably due to the smaller direct demand from Europe, much of the wheat sent forward being taken in response to offers by cable from this side of the atlantic. Spot No. 2 closed at 87c, and No. 3 at 82%c for new. Seller October soid early at 87%@87%c, receded to 87c, improved to 87%c, and closed at 87%@87%c. Seller November sold at 87%@87%c. closing at 87%c. Seller the year sold at 88%@87c, and this month was quoted at 88%c; 67,000 bu No. 2 at \$728.63%c; 1,200 bu new rejected at 72272%c; 1,600 on old do at 65c; 12,000 bu No and at 88%c; 67.000 bu No. 3 at \$23.680 bu.

Winter Wheat—Was in good demand for shipment, and red advanced %c. closing affirm at 94c, while there was little change in other grades. Sales were reported of 39,000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red at 93%c 94c; 4,000 bu No. 2 winter at 90c; 6.400 bu No. 3 at 88c in North Side and 89c in South Side houses; 2,400 bu . Also 5,000 bu red, seller October, at 94c.

Other Wheat—Sales were reported of 5,800 bu.

52, 200 bu. Also 5, 000 bu red, seller October, at 94c.

Other Wheat-Sales were reported of 5, 800 bu. No. 2 Minnesota; in store; 1, 200 bu No. 3 at 86c, on track; 2, 000 bu mixed at 82@89c; and 10 tons screenings at \$8.00 per ton.

CORN-Was in good demand and again stronger, advancing %@4c, and closing 4c%4c above the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were strong, and New York was firmer in sympathy, while our receipts were slightly larger, and the stocks in store here appeared to have increased

little change in rates, except that they were easier to New England points. Corn to Buffalo was taken at 4½c, and wheat to do at 5c, the latter being the favorite with shippers. Corn to Swego and Kingston was quoted at 8c. The through rate to New England was quoted at 16½c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 11½@12c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 54c on flour and 63½c on lard and meats.

A summary of the condition of the cereal crops by a prominent Marseilles firm is as follows: France—The crop will be worse than last

34'4c. and closed at 34'4c. Seller November soid at 33'4(33'4c, the year at 32'46'33'4c. May at 34'4c, and September at 33'4(33'4c; 5,400 bu No. 2 and bigh-mixed at 33'4(33'4c; 5,400 bu white at 33'63'7c; 21,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 33c; 800 bu do at 32'kc; 8,00') bu oy sample at 32'k (35'7'yc free on board cars; 4.00b un do at 32'kc; 8,00') bu ob at 32'kc; 8,00') bu ob at 33'kd (34'c) in the sample at 32'kc; 800' bu do at 32'kc; 8,00') bu ob at 33'kd (34'c) in the sample at 32'kc; 800' bu do at 32'kc; 8,00') bu ob at 33'kd (34'c) in the sample at 32'kc; 80' bu bu ears at 32c. Total, 20'l. 200 bit.

OATS-Were active, advancing early '46'%c under an urgent demand from shorts and in sympathy with corn. The market weakened later, the advance on the longer futures being wiped out at the close, while september closed about '46'%c higher than on Friday, being wanted by the shorts. The receipts were fair, and sold freely by sample, and the weekly report seemed to show a considerable reduction in the stock in store. No. 2 sold at 22'kd 23'kc. and closed at 22'kd 22'kc. Octobersoid at 23'kd 23'kc. and closed at 23'kd 22'kc. Octobersoid at 23'kd 23'kc. and closed at 23'kd 22'kc. September sold at 23'kd 23'kc. and closed at 23'kd 22'kc. Octobersoid at 23'kd 22'kc. and firmer. Cash sales were reported of 17,600 bu No. 2 at 22'kd 22'kc; 15,400 bu by sample at 2162'9c on track; and 27,600 bu at 22'kd 22'kc for mixed, and 22'kd 22'kc; 15,400 bu by sample at 2162'8c on track; and 27,600 bu at 49'kc. October was firmly held at 50c, with 49'kc bid. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 1 and 2 at 49'kd 49'kc; 400 bu rejected at 46c; 2,400 bu by sample at 46'kd 49'kc; And firmer and Sentember and Sentember Sold at 49'kc. October was firmly held at 50c, with 49'kc bid. Cash sales were reported of 200 bu (part card) of No. 2 at 73c; 4,400 bu carta 3 at 50d51c; 800 bu at 42'd72'kc free on board. Total, 22,600 bu by sample at 49'kc, and feed at 28'd31c; 800 bu not 42'd72'kc free on board. Total, 22,600 bu.

MORNING CALL. MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—3,000 bris at \$8.40@8.45 for October. Lard—250 tos at \$5.40 for January. Short rise—450,000 lbs at \$4.55@4.57½ for October. Wheat—470,000 bu at \$4.55@4.57½ for October. S7@87½c for October, 86½@87c for the year; No. 3—10,000 bu at 82c for September. Corn—500,000 bu at 33%@833½c for September, 34½@34½c for October, 32½c for the year, and 34%@34½c for May. Oats—10,000 bu at 23½c for October, and 23½c for November.

LATEST.

LATEST. Wheat sold Safurday evening at 87c for October, closing with seliens at that figure. October corn was quiet at 34c. In provisions, sales were reported of 500 bris mess prix at \$8.40 selier October, and 50,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.55 for October.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and easy. New corn is on the road. No prices have yet been named, and the receipts are not likely to be very large till the last of the month: BUTTER-Remains firm; indeed, fine table but ter shows a slight upward tendency, the supply of that grade continuing inadequate. There is a fair demand from the home trade and from shippers. We quote:

Medium 921
Inferior to common 42
BAGGING—Trade thus far has hardly equale CHEASE—Prices of full cream and part skim goods were firmly held, with rather an advancing tendency, the demand being fair and stocks mod-erate. Full skims and low grades are neglected and continue to seil very irregularly:
Full cream.
Pari skim
Full skim
Low grades.
COAL—A duil and unchanged mark

cont.—A dui and unchanged markes will all ported. There was a light consumptive demand at the following quotations:
Lackswanna and Pittston, all sizes \$4.25@4.50
Erie 4.75@5.00
Baltimore & Ohiog. 4.50
Blossourg 4.50@5.00
Minonk 3.25
Wilmington 3.00

Fat family, new, 14-brl No. 1 bay, kits Dressed cod.
Labrador herring, split, brls...
New Holland herring.....
Smoked halibut...
Scaled herring, \$\mathbb{g}\$ box 6.25@ 6.4 FRUITS AND NUTS-F Ve repeat our list: 16%6 17%

Filberts...
Almonds, Tarragons...
Naples walnuts... GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair demand easy under large offerings. Peaches especialt were plenty and lower, the finest fruit being freel offered at 50c per basket: Apples, \$ bri..... Peaches, \$ box or basket....

0. G. Java. 940 94 940 94 9 0 94 880 84 Patent cut loaf

840 8% 8 9 8% 640 7% Choice corn or sugar
Prime corn or sugar
Fair corn or sugar
Black strap
Choice, New Orleans molasses.
Prime do.

on to fair do. SPICES.

HIDES—Were steady and in active demand. The receipts are light:
Light cured hides, \$\mathbb{P}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{S}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{E}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{E}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{B}\m

OILS—A good business was in progre market was again quoted steady and firs all lines: Carbon, 110 degrees test Carbon, llinois legal, 150 deg. test... Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test.... Lard, extra.
Lard, No. 1.
Lard, No. 2.
Linseed, raw.
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached.

FOR TOBS—were steady, the sales on the strees being light, as the farmers nearly supply the city. Early rose were quoted at 30@35c per bu. POULTRY—Was in small demand and steady. Chickens were quoted at \$1.75@3.00 per doz, tur-keys at 8@9c for lb, and ducks at \$2.25 per doz. Prairie chickens were steady at \$3.50@3.75 per

oz. SEEDS-Timothy was active and 4@5c higher.

Fine do...... Coarse do...... ledium unwashed. LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO. Cattle. 5,325 5,122 4,944 5,913 3,761 1,400 Sheep. 435 819 624 1,052 1,781 Hogs. 7,342 11,470 11,971 13,099 12,667 5,500 62,049 76,456 50,437 69,207 4,711 10,409 3,357 5,382 .26, 465 .21, 390 .21, 841 .28, 243 Total... Same week in 1878... Same week in 1877... ast week.
 Last week
 28,243

 Saibments—
 1,410

 Monday
 710

 Wednesday
 2,238

 Thursday
 3,507

 Friday
 2,335
 5,006 3,663 4,655 5,473 3,248 168 1,590

1,758 . 10,198 21,045 CATTLE-For the grades above medium there was throughout the past week a well-sustained de-mand and a fairly steady market. The receipts of attle that were of a quality good enough to meet the requirements of the Eastern and export trade comparatively were small, so that, while the wants of those two classes of buyers were mod-erate, they fully equaled the supply. Of common and medium grades there was an over-supply. The run of Texans and Western cattle continued large, run of Texans and Western cattle continued large, and the market remained depressed at the decline of the previous week. There were several bunches of extra beeves (probably 500 head albegether), for which \$5.00@5.25 was obtained, but the major part of the suppy changed owners at prices below \$3.50, or at \$2.00@2.75 for inferior to good native butchers' stuff and Texas through cattle, and at \$2.00@3.25 for "Western" cattle. Stockers were in light demand, and sales were few at \$2.25@3.00. Veals were plenty and slow of sale at \$3.00@4.75. There was a quiet market on Saturday at the following

HOGS—The past week saw a somewhat unset-tied hog market, but the fluctuations in values were at no time severe, and the end of the week showed, both for light and heavy weights, subshowed, both for light and heavy weights, substantially the same range of prices as at the close of the previous week. Although the supply was liberal—an average of a listle more than 10,000 a day—there was noting in excess of the demand, which was fairly active, both on local and Eastern account. More than one-third of the supply was taken by shippari—principally for the New Yora and New England markets. For the season the quality averaged good, the proportion of caoice heavy hogs being rather larger than usual. There was a fair demand on Saturday, and, as the supply was limited to about 5,500 head, the feeling was firm. All rold early, and the market closed at \$3,4033.65 for common to hest becomprises, and at \$3,1033.65 for poor to extra heavy. On hept.

7, 1878, the former sold at \$3.90@4.00, and the latter at \$3.50@4.35.

SHEEP—The sheep market has remained without activity, and values have undergone no important change. There was sufficient demand to absorb the moderate supply at \$2.50@3.00 for poor to common; at \$3.25@3.50 for medium to good; and at \$3.75@4.40 for good to extra. The outside quotation was obtained on Thursday for a flock averaging 150 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

Sept. 6. — CATTLE—Receivis. 300; quiet and unchanged; good to choice beavy shipping steers. \$4.75@4.90; light. \$4.25@4.60; shive outchers' \$3.00@4.00; grass Texans. \$2.00@3.10: Colorados. \$3.50@4.50; shipments, 500.

SHEEF—Receipts. none; in demand; sales 100 head Cotswold. 146 lbs av. at \$4.25 per 100 lbs; fair to good natives. \$2.50@3.00; shipments, 2,000.

Hoss—Slow and unchanged; Yorkers and Baltimores. \$2.35@3.45; packing. \$3.10@3.35; batchers' to select. \$3.40@3.60; roceipts. 1,000; shipments. 1,000.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Kansas City, Sept. 6.—Cattle—The Price Current reports the cattle receipts at 173 head; shipments, 771; steady; native shippers, \$3.20; to \$4.25; native stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.25; native cows, \$2.25 to \$3.25; Colorados, \$2.30 to \$3.00; grass Texas steers, \$2.00 to \$2.75.

Hoos—Receipts, 349 head; shipments, 198; firmer; light shipping, \$3.15 to \$3.25; mixed packing, \$3.10 to \$3.20. KANSAS CITY.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Hoos—Quiet; common, \$2.50@3.25; light, \$3.35@3.50; packer', \$3.40@3.75, receipts, 880; shipments, 2,100. LUMBER.

The wholesale market was quiet Saturday. The flerings were small, and but few sales were made. No particular change in prices was reported. For owing is the list: | lowing is the list: | Good strips and boards. | \$11.50 | @14.00 | Medium inch | 9.50 | @11.00 | Common inch | 8.50 | @ 9.00 | Piece-stuff | 8.25 | @ 8.50 | @ 9.01 | Lath | 1.30 | Shingles | 1.80 | @ 2.10 At the yards the sales continue large, and many dealers say they have numerous orders shead. The receipts are liberal, but stocks are deficient in ome dealers anticipate an advance in both

C STOCK DORTHS. TO \$12 III.
Fencing, No. 2.
Common coards
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff. 20@30 ft.
Lath

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Liverpool, Sept. 6-11:30 s. m. -Flour-No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d.
Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 10d; old, No. 1, 4s; No. 2. 4s 8d.

Phovisions—Pork, 48s. Lard, 31s 6d. Liverpool., Sept. 6.—Corron—Hardening 13-16@6 15-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculati

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—Cotton-Inducining at 613-16@6 15-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,500 bales.

Land-American, 31s 6d.

Cherse-American, 32s 6d.

London, Sept. 6.—Sugar-Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96 degrees, 23s; Cuba Muscovado, fair refining, affoat, 20s.

Petroleum-Refined, 6%d.

Antwert, Sept. 6.—Petroleum—17%f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, Sept. 6—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d.

@11s 3d. Winter wheat, 9s@9s 2d; spring, 8s@ 8s 9d; white, 8s 6d@9s 6d; club, 9s 50@10s.

New corn, 4s lod; old corn, 4s 8d@4s 9d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 31s 3d.

Liverpool, Sept. 6—1 p. m.—Flour—Extra State, 12s. Wheat—In fair demand and firm; red winter, 8s 11d; No. 2 spring, 8s 9d; No. 3 do, 8s 1d. Corn—Good market, prices tending ap; American, 4s 9%d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn in good demand. Pork—Western F. M., 48s. Lard in fair demand at 31s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 2s 6d; short ciear, 26s 3d.

London, Sept. 6.—Liverpool—Wheat firm. Corn strong at 4s 9%d. Mark Lang—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. There are less than fave cargoes of corn off coast for sale.

ber, 11. 08c; November, 10.58c; December, 10. 48c January, 10.55c; February, 10.66c; March, 10.77c; April, 10.88c. FLOUR—In moderate demand; receipts, 23,000 orls; superfine State and Western, \$3.60@4.00;

bris; superfine State and Western, \$3.60@4.00; common to choice extra, \$4.20@4.50; good to choice, \$4.50@6.25; white wheat extra, \$4.75@ 5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.25@5.75; St. Lonis, \$4.50@ 6.25; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@7.50. Gnain-Wheat quiet; receipts, 263.000 bu; No, 3 spring, 96%@97c; No. 2 do, \$1.02; ungraded do, 86c; ungraded winter red. \$1.01@1.10; No. 3 do, \$1.06@1.09; No. 2 do, \$1.104@1.104; No. 1 do, \$1.11; mixed winter, \$1.00@1.09%; ungraded anber, \$1.07@1.11; No. 2 do, \$1.104% 1.11; No. 1 do, \$1.11@1.114; No. 2 red, September (sales 102,000 bu), \$1.114@1.114; No. 2 red, September (sales 102,000 bu), \$1.104; No. 1 do (sales 29,000 bu), \$1.114@1.114; No. 2 red, September (sales 102,000 bu), \$1.104; No. 104; November (sales 102,000 bu), \$1.104; November (sales 24.000 bu), \$1.10; Yell, 104; November (sales 24.000 bu), \$1.11. Rye firmer: No. 2 Western, 61%@85%c. Barley quiet. Mait steady. Corn moderately active; receipts, 50,000 bu; ungraded, 46%47c; No. 2, 46%@46%; No. 2, 8eptember, 46%c bid, 48c asked; October, 47%c bid, 48%c asked. Oats—More demand; receipts, 35,000 bu; mixed Western, 29@33%c; white Western, 32%@37%c.

HAY—Firm.

Hors—Steady with fair demand; yearlings, 4@10c.

GROCEREES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes,

Hors—Steady with fair demand; yearlings, 4@ 10c.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, 114@14%c; job lots, 114@16c. Sugar—Demand active and very strong; fair to good refining, 6%@ 6%c. Molasses steady and unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.
PETROLEUS—Higher and strong; United, 66%c; crude, 5@5%c; refined, 6%c.
Tallow—Steady with fair demand, at 5%@5%c.
RESIX—Quiet at \$1.25@1.30.
TURPENTINE—Steady and unchanged.
E60S—Firmer; Western, 13@15c.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, light, middle, and heavy weights, 20@23c.

Grande, light, middle, and heavy weights, 200, 23c.
WOOL—Demandactive; domestic fleece, 33@43c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 15@32c.
Provisions—Pork dull; mess 88, 90@9, 00. Beef steady. Cut meats steady and unchanged. Lard a shade firmer; prime steam, 86, 17%.
BUTTER—Firm; Western, 12%@20c.
CHEESE—Firmer; Western, 12%@3c.
WHISHY—Nominal at \$1.06 asked.
METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; ingot Lake, 16% 26%. Scotch puriron very firm at \$22.00@24.00; American, \$17.00 @23.00; Russia sheeting, 12@12%c. Nails, horseshoe, No. 8, \$2,75; clinch, \$4.25@5.00.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Wis., Sept. 6.—The following are the receipts and shipments at this point of the articles named for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding time last year: RECEIPTS. | SHIPMENTS.

1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. Flour, brla.
Wheat, bu...
Corn, bu...
Oata, bu...
Barley, bu...
Rye, bu... 18, 786 26, 424 34, 498 39, 627 385, 539 284, 194 152, 442 280, 409 29, 000 26, 320 4, 627 56, 299 25, 300 72, 139 54, 897 7, 108 133, 740 98, 190 41, 407 22, 243 31, 075 33, 075 33, 490 56, 337 48, 498 The following table shows the receipts and ship-ments of flour and grain at this point since the 1st of January, 1879, as compared with the corresponding time last year: RECEIPTS. SHIPMESTS. 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878.

Flo'r, bris 1,488,884 1,419,830 1,584,587 1,603,548 Wheat, bu 9,778,800 18,036,619 0,798,244 12,247,154 0,638,540 1,338,302 1,489,322 1,128,548 12,247,154 0,638,540 0 Barly, bul 788, 633 1.115, 638 727, 311 642, 308

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Grain—Wheat steady; opened/%c higher and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee 91c; No. 2 do, 88%c; September, 88%c; October, 88%c; No. 20%c; No. 4, 76%c; rejected, 65%c. Corn firm; No. 2, 33%c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, 22%c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, 47%@47%c. Barley firm; No. 2 apring, cash and September, 66c.
Phovisions—Steady and firm. Mess pork quiet at \$8.12 cash. Prime steam lard, \$5.75.

Fazionra—Wheat to Buffalo, 4%@5c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3, 860 oris; wheat, 74, 600 bn. Shipments—Flour, 4, 000 bris; wheat, 27, 000 bn.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6.—Flour-Dull;
Western extras. \$3.50; Minnesota extra family
good, \$5.25; fancy, \$5.50; Indiana family fancy,
\$5.62%; Ohio family, good new wheat, \$5.25;
do very fancy, \$3.25; winter wheat patents, \$6.00
66.75; Minnesota patent process, \$6.7567.65,
the latter fancy. Rye flour unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat quiet; rejected, 90c@\$1.03; No.
2 red, slevator, \$1.10%, \$1.10%.
SECOND CALL-Wheat-Demand active; No. 2
red, September, \$1.10% bid, \$1.11 askod; October, \$1.10% bid, \$1.10% saked; November, PHILADELPHIA.

\$1.10% bid, \$1.10% asked; Decebid, \$1.10% asked. Corn in good mixed, on track, 476-7%c; high ominally unchanged.

BUTTER-Strong; creamery, extra, 17@19c; New ork State and Bradford County extra, 15@16c;

York State and Bradford County extra, 17@10c; New Western Reserve extras, 13@15c.

EGGS-Firm; Western, 15@16c.

Curray-Firm; reramery, 54, @55/5c.

PETROLEUM-Dull; refined, 6%c; crude, 5c.

WHISKY-Firm; Western, 31, 07/4.

RECRIPTS-Flour, 2, 400 bris; wheat, 94, 000 ba; corn, 10, 000 bu; oats, 15, 000 bu; rye, 500 ba

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 132, 000 bu; corn, 33, 000 bu; rye, 315 ba.

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6. -FLOUR-Steady and un-GRAIN-Wheat-Western steady at the close; No. GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady at the close; Na. 2 Western winter red, spot and September, \$1.09% 01.09%; October, \$1.09% 01.09%; November, \$1.10%. Corn—Western firm; Western mixed spot and september, 47% 047% 0; October, 47% 047% 0; November, 48048% 0; steamer, no bid. Oas higher; Western white, 32@34c; do mixed, 31% 32% 0; Pennsylvania, 33@34c. Rye quiet at 602 63c.

HAY-Unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.
Provisions—Firmer and without change.
BUTTER—Firmer; prime to choice Western, packed, 12@14c.
EGGS—Lower and quiet at 15c.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.
COFFEE—Strong; Rio cargoes, old, 114@144c; new, 114@154c.
WHISKY—Dull at \$1.07@1.0746.
FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steam, lower for grain. Cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 646 84d.
RECRIFTS—Flour, 2.460 bris; wheat, 134.500 bu; corn, 52,800 bu; oats, 6,300 bu; corn, 64,200 bu. SALES-Wheat, 278, 500 bu; corn, 33, 900 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 278, 500 bu; corn, 33, 900 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS

LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Sept. 6.—Corron-Nominal.
Flour-Quiet and unchanged.
Grain-Wheat in good demand; red and amber,
95c. Corn steady; white, 40c: mixed, 38c. Oats
quiet; white, 25c; mixed, 24½c. Rye steady at

Hay-Market dull at \$12.00@15.00. PROVISIONS—PORK nominal. Lard firmer; choics leaf, tierce, 7%c; do keg, 8%@8%c. Rulk mean firm; shoulders, 3%c; clear rio. 5%%c for loose. Bacon firm and a snade higher; shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 5%@5%c; clear, 5%c for loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9%10c.
WHISKY—Market dull at \$1.04.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 6.—Flours—Steady; Western superfine, \$3.50@4.00; common extras, \$4.22 4.50; Wisconsin extra, \$4.25@5.25; Minneout, do. \$4.75@6.00; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00@5.50; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@5.75; St. Louis, \$5.25@8.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, winter wheat, \$8.00@8.00; winter wheat, \$6.00@7.00.

Grains—Firm: mixed and yellow, 51@52c. Oats—No. 1 and extra white, 36@40c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 32%@34c. Rys. 68@70c.

RECEIPTS-Flour. 12,000 bris; corn, 13,000 bs., Shipments-Flour, 1,600 bris. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

Splous—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong at 90@95c; receipts, 20,000

bu; shipments, 99,000 bu. Corn quiet at 37@

37%c. Oats—Demand fair and prices higher at 25

@28c. Rye steady, with fair demand at 54c. Bar
ley firm; No. 2 fall. 90c bid. 93c asked.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at \$8.50. Lard—Demand
fair and market firm; current make, \$3.65. Balk

meats strong at \$3.25; \$4.80@5.00. Bacon firm

at \$4.00, \$5.37%@5.62%.

Wuissx—Active and firm at \$1.04.

at \$4.00, \$5.37%@5.62%.
WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.04.
BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFAL BUFFALO.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Sept. 6.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, 98%c; amber Michigan, 97%c; No. 2 do, 96%c; No. 2 red winter, spot and September, 97%c; October, 98%c; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, 97%c; No. 3 do, 96%c bid; Westernamber, 98%c; No. 2 amber Illinoia, \$1.01%. Corn quiet; high mixed, 38c; No. 2, white, 36%c. Out drmer; No. 2 spot, 23%c; October, 84%c.

RECRIPTS—Wheat, 122,000 bu; corn, 14,000 ba.

Ballpments—Flour, 63,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 ba.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6. - FLOUR-Quiet and GRAIN-Wheat firm; extra. \$1.01%; white, 990; September, 990; October, 99%c; November, \$1: milling, No. 1. 97%c asked.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 57,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 99,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports the wheat receipts, 34.780 ba; shipments, 28,734 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 87c; September, 86%c; No. 3, cash, 84c; September, 83%. Corn—Receipts, 3,313 bu; shipments, 1.51 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 27%c; September, 27%c. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Sept. 5. — Grain—Wheat steady:
No. 2 red, 92½@93½c. Corn steady at 33@33½c.
Oats steady at 23@24c.
Provisions—Shoulders, 3½@3½; clear rib, 4½c.
Lard, 5½c. Hams, 7@8c.

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Grain—Wheat without material change. Corn steady; high mizel, PEORIA. PEORIA, Sept. 6, -HIGHWINES-Steady at \$1.03%.

PETROLEUM. OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 6.—Permoleum—Market opened quiet with sales at 63½c; decined to 65%c; advanced and closed at 66½c; shipments, 47,000, averaging same; transactions, 55,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 6.—Permoleum—Steady and firm, at 6%c.

Pittssuno, Sept. 6.—Petnoleum—Quiet; crade, 70%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%cfor Philadelphia deliver.

WOOL PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Wool steady and firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 375/643c; Michigan, 363 40c; Wisconsin, 37/639c; combing and delains selections, 39/645c.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 6.—Spinits Tournating

TURPENTINE.

DR. HENDERSON, A regular graduan

173 South Clark-st. On suit personally or by mail, free of ic, nervom or special disease.

INTEROCEAN

Américan De Bright Light o Congr

Grant Should Be the Canal C

Text of the Letter from Reply to Which the

" | Approve" THE PARIS C Dr. W. E. Johnston, dele Geographical Society to the Canal Congress at Paris, he port of the proceedings of President of the Society, wh

of light upon the maneur sentation by which the vot favor of the Panama rout report, dated at Paris, Au to Jucge Daly, after recits subscription recently open and his projected visit to the arouse the enthusiasm of t condensed history of the gress, from an inside reasons which led to it favor of an impractica methods by which t ston, the press and public talked and acted as if they the canal question, paying to the efforts of the Unite or the surveys and reports which, if referred to at all terms intended to depreducation their sincerity. I leged in print that the office and the sincerity were the sincerity when the sincerity is the sincerity when the sincerity was a sincerity was a sincerity when the sincerity was a sincerity was a sincerity when the sincerity was a sincerity when the sincerity was a sincerity was a sincerity when the sincerity was a sincerity was

reys were made were be companies to slur over the flut an available route. In money seeking an outlet, naurally led to the elabor of schemes, and large amo been invested in interocean rested noon no actual surv was the man to wbom all naturally referred, and he them all, although he did his sympathy and co-pera names were identified wit Wyse, one of the three De Lesseps, controlled the Lieutenant in the French 1 Englishman by a Prince Turr, another, is a Hunga married the second sister of M. Bixio, the third, is a Bixno, of the Provincial G who died of fever at Panamera and a few personal frie visited this country years of the Atrato routes. The bly, and, after consultation it was decided that Wyse samine the Panama route adoption. Imperfect surv plan was arranged to obtain scheme by an Internatio whole work of the Congre forehand by the clique. M be President; all the commadvance; and the first objewas to enable Lieut. Wyse reimburse themselves for it alined,—that is, to get rid ating a new one.

But the arrival of emine and of the two Americanol of the promoters serious tro

its promoters serious in members were present a nothing was done, and the hour's session, hastily all observation that they we thing through in the Ame. Mesars, Ammen and Me M. De Lesseps and his pation. Pledred to the F
they nor the bankers behit
to the adoption of any
was adjourned accordays to enable Lieut.
estimates, and his party
forces. Again the Ame
successful in showing the
to the Panama route; his
delegates, seeing that the
lost interest in the proce
Wyse party offered its ul
without locks, the whole
and to pay \$18,000,000 a y
peal of M. De Lesseps cal
186 delegates, 74 voted f
either voted nay or did n
number embraced most of
the Contress. Dr. Johns
value of a decision proce
gress by such manipulati
severely some of the sta
by M. De Lesseps. His
provincial tour in France
says, been such as to it
dence in his soundness o
nacer has even gone so
the great canal-digger i
another, the France Fina
affair a swindle, and the
for another Congress an
all the routes.

ADMIBAL AMN
New York Trib
Rear-Admiral Dabiel
has been for a few days yesterday by Cyrus W. introduced to several c the scheme for building canal. The object of the mider what steps were no ganization and promote the Ammen aubmitted his Nicaraguan route, but be of the state of views nothing was de incidental to the Admira

In speaking of the president in speaking of the president in the preponderance of the probably be in favor of there were a great many great commercial nation in the consummation of States, however, with foreign commerce, and it 45,000,000, which will be the time of the comple 60,000,000 or 70,000,000, lon, particularly interest that the great channel our nearest boundary michaim to absolute contriber slightly pretentious. incidental to the Adm

er and without change. prime to choice Western, uiet at 15c. to cargoes, old, 11%@14%0;

1.07@1.07%. erpool per steam, lower for d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 6%6 2,460 bris; wheat, 134,500 oats, 8,300 bu., 301,900 bu; corn, 64,900 5,500 ba; corn, 33,900 bu.

C. LOUIS.
-FLOUR-Unchanged.
wer: No. 2 red. 92% wer; No. 2 red. 92% eptember; 94@93% c October; er; 95%@95% c December; 34% 55% c September; 31% 651% c November; 29% the year. 123c cash; 23c September and mber; 22%@23c the year. Rye

t \$1.05. higher at \$8.75. Lard nominal. minally \$3.40, \$4.75. \$5.00. 0@3.871; \$5.20@5.25; \$5.60 , 12,000 bris; wheat, 26,000; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000

UISVILLE. 6.—Corron—Nominal. unchanged. good demand; red and amber, white, 40c; mixed, 38c. Oats mixed, 24½c. Rye steady at

at \$12.00@15.00. at \$12.00@15.00.

nominal. Lard firmer; choice
b keg, 8½@8½c. Sulk meata
c; clear rio. 5@5½c for loose.

shade higher; shoulders, 3½c;
clear, 5½c for loose. Hams
bc.

iull at \$1.04.

BOSTON.
pt. 6. —FLOUR—Steady; West24.00; common extras. 34.27
xtrs. \$4.25-25.25; Minnesota.
nter wheat, Ohio and Michigan,
and Indiana, \$5.00@5.75;
8.00; Wisconsin and Minnewinter, wheat. \$6.00@8.00. @7.00.

red and yellow, 51@52c. Oats
white, 36@40c; No.2 white,
1 No.2 mixed, 32½@34c. Rye,

12,000 brls; corn, 13,000 bu. CINNATI.

ong at 90@95c; receipts, 20,000,000 bu. Corn quiet at 37@, and fair and prices higher at 25 with fair demand at 54c. Bar-80c bid, 93c asked.

firm at \$8.50. Lard—Domand at current make, 53.65. Balk 25; \$4.80@5.00. Bacon firm 5.62%. ad unchanged.

UFFALO.
6. - GRAIN-Wheat uns luth, \$1.08, an extreme price.

ominal at 28c. Rye—State of-track.
firm, with large shipments at c for corn.
2, 960 bris; wheat, 381, 213 bu; coad-Wheat. 45,000 bu; corn, Wheat, 216,017 bu; corn, 259,

TOLEDO.

pt. 6.—Grain—Wheat steady; h, 98%er amber Michigan, 97%c; o. 2 red winter, spot and Sep-3 do, 961/4c bid; Westernamber,

DETROIT. Sept. 6. -FLoun-Quiet and m; extra, \$1.01%; white, 99c; per, 99%c; November, \$1; 4c asked. t, 57,000 bu. at, 99,000 bu.

NSAS CITY. ion, Sept. 6.—Grain—The Price he wheat receipts, 34.780 bu; bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 87c; No. 3, cash, 84c; September,

DIANAPOLIS. Sept. 5.—Grain—Wheat steady; 334c. Corn steady at 33@334c. ulders, 31/231/4; clear rib, 41/c.

OSWEGO. , Sept. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat with-ge. Corn steady; high mixed,

PEORIA. Bighwinks Steady at \$1.03%. ETROLEUM.

Sept. 6.—Petroleum—Market sales at 6814c; decined to 65%c; ed at 6614c; shipments, 47,000, ns, 55,000. Sept. 6. - PETROLEUM - Steady

WOOL. Sept. 6.—Wool steady and firm; rania, 371/2043c; Michigan, 362 37(23)c; combing and delains

URPENTINE.

RRH A SPECIALTY
DR. PEIRO,
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Hershey it siste Hall
nora. 10 to 3.

MEDICAL

DR. KEAN ath Clark-st., Chicago. ly or by mail, free of charge, on a orspecial diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the

INTEROCEANIC CANAL. Américan Delegate Throws a Bright Light on the Paris

Congress.

Admiral Ammen's Proposition that Gen. Grant Should Be President of the Canal Company.

Test of the Letter from Ammen to Grant, is Reply to Which the General Sent the "I Approve" Telegram.

THE PARIS CONGRESS. Dr. W. E. Johnston, delegate of the American Geographical Society to the recent Interoceanic Canal Congress at Paris, has transmitted a report of the proceedings of the Congress to the President of the Society, which throws a flood President of the Society which the working and misrepre-dight upon the maneuvering and misrepre-entation by which the vote of the Congress in eror of the Panama route was obtained. The sport, dated at Paris, Aug. 15, and addressed to Judge Daly, after reciting the failure of the sebscription recently opened by M. De Lesseps and his projected visit to the United States to arouse the enthusiasm of the American people, or at least to silence their opposition, gives a condensed history of the origin of the Confrom an inside standpoint, the which led to its manipulation in favor of an impracticable route, and the nods by which the affirmative vote ston, the press and public men of France have alked and acted as if they had a monopoly of the canal question, paying no attention either to the efforts of the United States Government or the surveys and reports of our naval officers. which, if referred to at all, were spoken of in terms intended to depreciate their value or question their sincerity. It has even been alleged in print that the officers by whom the surveys were made were bribed by the railway companies to slur over their work and not to fine an available route. In a country full of money seeking an outlet, this state of things naturally led to the elaboration of a multitude of schemes, and large amounts of capital have been invested in interoceanic canal bubbles that rested upon no actual surveys. M. De Lessens was the main to whom all these projects were naturally referred, and he secretly encouraged them all, although he did not publicly amounce his sympathy and co-operation until prominent

naturally referred, and he secretly encouraged them all, although he did not publicly announce his sympathy and co-operation until prominent names were identified with the caual scheme. Wyse, one of the three men who, with M. De Lesseps, controlled the Congress, although a Lieutenant in the French Navy, is the son of an Englishman by a Princess Bonaparte; Gen. Turt, another, is a Hungarian adventurer; who married the second sister of the Lieutenant, and M. Bixio, the third, is a brother of Minister Bixe, of the Provincial Government of 1848, who died of fever at Panama. Backed by bankers and a few personal friends, these gentlemen visited this country years ago and examined one of the Atrato routes. They reported unfavorably, and, after consultation with M. De Lesseps, it was decided that Wyse should return and examine the Panama route, with a view to its adoption. Imperfect surveys were made, and a plan was arranged to obtain the sanction of the scheme by an International Congress. The whole work of the Congress was laid out beforehand by the clique. M. De Lesseps was to be President; all the committees were named in advance; and the first object of the gathering was to enable Lieut. Wyse and his coadjutors to reimburse themselves for the losses already suereimburse themselves for the losses already sus tained,—that is, to get rid at an old debt by gre

overcome this difficulty was quite wonderful. None of them were based on positive information, and the difficulty will be overcome only by locking up 134 feet above the ocean level, and at a cost of about \$1,000,000, more for obtaining a water-supply than the cost of improving nearly 120 miles of the 180 of the Nicaragua route. In fine, they can make an interior canal the first meeting nothing was done, and the President, after an hour's resision, hastily adjourned it, with the observation that they were going to rush the fining through in the American fashion. When Messrs, Ammen and Menocal gave their facts and figures respecting the different routes, a complete revolution took place in the tone of the Congress, and the European engineers were astonished to find that nobody in Europe really understood the subject. Three-lourties of the engineers present at once declared Lieut. Wyse's surveys and estimates worthless, and M. De Lesseps and his party were in consternation. Pledged to the Panama route, neither they nor the bankers behind them could consent to the adoption of any other. The Congress was addourned accordingly for several m. De Lesseps and his party were in consternation. Piedged to the Panama route, neither they not the bankers behind them could consent to the adoption of any other. The Congress was adjourned accordingly for several days to enable Lieu. Wyse to amend his estimates, and his party to rally it's scattered forces. Again the American engineers were successful in showing the futility of adhering to the Panama route; but the mejority of the delegates, seeing that the Congress was packed, lost interest in the proceedings; and when the Wyse party offered its ultimatum—an open cut without locks, the whole to cost \$250,000,000, and to pay \$18,000,000 a year—the personal appeal of M. De Lesseps carried the day. Of the 186 delegates, 74 voted for the Wyse route, 63 either voted may or did not vote at all, and this number embraced most of the able engineers in the Congress. Dr. Johnston doubts the binding value of a decision procured from a sham Congress by such manipulation, and reviews very severely some of the statements during his provincial tour in France have, Dr. Johnston says, been such as to impair the public confidence in his soundness of mind, and one newspaper has even gone so far as to declare that the great canal-digger is in his dotage, while another, the France Financiere, styles the whole affair a swindle, and the Credit Maritime calls for another Congress and a re-examination of all the routes.

ADMIRAL AMMEN'S VIEWS. New York Tribune, Sept. 5.
Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., who has been for a few days in this city, was met resterday by Cyrus W. Field, by whom he was uced to several capitalists interested in the scheme for building an inceroceanic shipcanal. The object of the meeting was to consider what steps were necessary to effect an ornization and promote the enterprise. Admiral Ammen submitted his views respecting the Nicaraguan route, but beyond a mere exchange of views nothing was determined. The conterence was of a general character, and was merely incidental to the Admiral's presence in the city. In speaking of the project, Admiral Ammen said that, if an organization should be effected, the preponderance of capital enlisted would mobably be in favor of this country; but that rere a great many reasons why all the great commercial nations should have a share in the consummation of the work. The United States, however, with its coasting trade and foreith commerce, and its present population of 45,000,000, which will be increased probably by the time of the completion of the canal to 00,000,000 or 70,000,000, should be, in his opinion, particularly interested, although the fact that the great channel will be 1,200 miles from our nearest boundary might make the country's caim to absolute control of the enterprise ap-

marthe great channel will be 1,200 miles from our nearest boundary might make the country's claim to absolute control of the enterprise appear aligntly pretentious.

"In speaking with Gen. Sherman a short the sace," said the Admiral. "he expressed the suiton that there was a necessity in his mind of a preliminary organization to arrange mathers and easible a thoroughly organized coming," that there amount needed to perform the labor and maintain the staff will exceed \$1,000,000, but there is no more excensive thing than to undertake any enterprise on an imanfficient capital. It seems to me that there was a sunt capital it seems to me that there was a long to the work. It is not require the interest could be a great advantage in having a supersymmetric could be a great advantage in having a supersymmetric could be a great advantage in having a supersymmetric could be a great advantage in having a supersymmetric could be a great advantage in having a supersymmetric could be a great advantage in having a supersymmetric could be a great advantage in having a supersymmetric could be chers be? In his final report of April 8, 1874, Gen. God-man summarizes the losses during the few years overed by his lovestigation as follows:

By M. H. Allem former Sheriff. \$494, 05 and the count is demanded, and thus it will be mide a confirminally paying enterprises. It will take about two years to locate the york."

It is strant to Gen. Grant's presidency of a company was a comment with the sum of the s

Its significance would lie in its utility. With your knowledge of mer and organization, it seems to me that your task would be easy. I feel assured that if the Nicaraguans fet that you were willing to be President of an Interoceanic Canal Company, they would grant any concession that you would deem necessary to the execution of the work. Should you think favorably of this and send me a telegram saying simply "I approve," it will be sufficient for me to make preliminaries."

"Ou the 7th of August," continued Admiral Ammen, "Gen. Grant sent a reply to the Secretary of the Navy, which said simply, 'Tell Ammen I approve.' I at once transmitted this information directly to the Nicaraguan Government. You will see therefore that Gen. Grant did approve, not only of the general proposition for the organization of a company, but also the proposition that he should become the President of such a company, provided the position were offered to him."

Admiral Ammen expressed himself as being fully convinced that Gen. Grant will not, in the present state of national affairs, permit his name to be used before the Coavention next year, and he does not believe that any circumstances are likely to occur which will lead him to think that his services are indispensable to the welfare of the country.

ADMIRAL AMMEN AND GEN. GRANT New York World, Sept. 5.

The following is the letter concerning the canal sept by Admiral Ammen to Gen. Grant, to which Gen. Grant replied, "I approve": which Gen. Grant replied, "I approve":
ANNANDALE, NEAR BETTSVILLE, Md., July 2,
1879.—My DEAR GENERAL: I had the pleasure
of receiving a note from Mr. Borie Saturday
giving news up to date of your leaving for Tientaln and Pekin. By his account you will not be
at home before the 10th of September, and by
telegrams from abroad it is a question whether
you may not go to Australia before coming
home, in which case you cannot get home until
later.

you may not go to Australia before coming home, in which case you cannot get bome until later.

You no doubt have read of our "congress" in Paris, the account of which doubtless you have seen or will see and profit by.

On that account I wrote to Mr. Childa, suggesting that he should communicate with the principal bankers at home and abroad, and obtain their permission to be made corporators "of a canal via Nicaragua," and stating that as soon as you got nome, which it was then supposed would be in July, I would propose to you to allow the use of your name as one of the corporators, and that if elected by the corporators you would serve as President.

I have no doubt if you were willing to do this that not only all the money would be obtainable without the least difficulty, but that in five or six years you would have completed the grandest work that man is capable of doing. It would be in all time a monument to mark the age and the man who did the work, and its significance would be in its utility. With your knowledge of men and organization it seems to me that your task would be easy.

I feel sure that if the Nicaraguans felt that you were willing to be President of an interoceanic canal company they would grant any concession that you would deem progressary in concession that you would deem progressary in

you were willing to be President of an inter-oceanic canal company they would grant any concession that you would deem necessary in the execution of the work. Should you think favorably of this and send me a telegram of simply "I approve the idea," it will be a suffi-cient basis for me to make the preliminaries

simply I absorve the idea, I will be a sumcient basis for me to make the preliminaries
upon.

The fact is a company was organized three
years ago to make a canal, and Wyse was sent
over the following November to make a survey.
He found just what my paper of November of
that year, read before the Geographical Society
of New York, said,—that our information obtained in that region was sufficient.

This French preliminary company has spent
about \$120,000, and is to be reimbursed a thousund-fold; so you can see why the scheme is
advancing. Of course, such a wildcat affair will
indefinitly delay perhaps making a canal; certainly it will if the affair is not taken up
promptly and a responsible company at once
established to make a canal via Nicaragua.

Our demonstrations showed the impracticability of the Darien scheme as presented. When
this was shown the diversity of plans offered to
overcome this difficulty will be overcome only by
looking up 124 feet above the ocean level, and
at a cost of about \$1,000,000, more for obtaining a water-supply than the cost of improving
nearly 120 miles of the 180 of the Nicaragua
route. In fine, they can make an interior canal
there at a cost double that of a first-class canal
yin Nicaragua.

its Directors.

The canal a nineau Sir John Hawkshaw showed to be nonsence, and Mr. Menocal pointed out that if a canal were made on the ocean level at Matachin at low water of the Charres, there would be a cascade of forty-two feet, and that in neriods of floods the column of water would be thirty-six feet deep, 1,500 feet across, the top of the cataract falling into the canal being in fact eighteen feet high.

I hope that Mrs. Grant will stand the Pekin journey well, but I fear it will not be interesting. Please give her Mrs. Ammen's love and my children's and my kind remembrances. Very respectfully and sincerely, Daniel Ammen.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Yokohama, Japan.

A "BANNER COUNTY,"

Nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars Stoler from Butler County, Ohio, by Democratic Majorities. Correspondence Cincinnali Gazette.

ook after the last defalcation, I s'pose," was the common greeting to the Gazette man at every corner to-day. The elderly Gazette man had been in Butler County several times before. Butler County defalcations were not new to him; but they seem to interest every growing generation in the county, and keep up an almost perennial interest to the Butler County man and boy.

Lindley was once Treasurer of the county. The exact amount of the Lindley defalcation has never been published, and probably never

will be. The county was swamped for a time expenses. There were lawsuits, and there is interest still to pay. Probably the whole cost of that defalcation is little less than \$150,000. The county had hardly got on its feet again before the Auditor was suspected of embezzie ment. Gen. Godman, the official investigator, showed Auditor Schmidt to be a defaulter to the amount of \$27,523.54. He added: "It will be seen that every officer whose accounts I have been able to make up thus far has proved to be a defaulter!" "From indications within the range of the time embraced in my examination thus far, there is reason to believe that other officers, whose terms extend back beyond the time embraced in this examination, have drawn moners unlawfully from the treasury." And "the Commissioners cannot tell what amount of bonds have been issued either for general purposes or special road purposes." Gen. Godman says further in this report: "It will be seen that S. A. Campbell, Treasurer, between March and September, 1870, received illegal fees to the amount of \$1,033. That William Russell, while Treasurer, received illegal fees amounting to \$1,532.12, and that David Yeakle, as Treasurer, has received illegal fees to the amount of \$677.08." He adds in defense of the Treasurer: "I believe Mr. Yeakle to be an honest man, and a faithful officer."

If Mr. Yeakle was the only honest Democratic official in Butler County, what sort of rascais could the others be? range of the time embraced in my examination

done in a couple of county papers, at rates at least 100 per cent above the contract rates of Cincinnati dallies.

This indicates only some of the losses through county officers. Those occasioned by city officials are less in amount, probably, only because there was less money to handle. The building of the Fourth Ward School-house is pretty weil remembered, and Hamilton people continue to speak of it. The big, rickety trap was contracted for at \$38,000. When completed, the "extras" (1) ran the cost up to \$98,000, for which bonds were issued and soid at a discount, which practically put the rate of interest at not less than 10 per cent. Counting up the rate of interest, the cost of the school-house to-day is not less than \$150,000.

The recent Yeakle defalcation of about \$7,000 is not of much importance except as a later indication of the old condition of things in Butler County. Here every fat office is run by rings. Nobody can even get a Democratic nomination unless connected with the ring running the office. And then all the officials seem to be ringed together.

rings. Nobody can even get a Democratic nomination unless connected with the ring running the office. And then all the officials seem to be ringed together.

In the Sheriff's office, for instance, there has been but one man elected inside of twenty-siz years who was not named by his predecessor. Joe Garrison appointed Al Phillips as his Deputy in 1858. Al appointed William Irwin, who narrowly missed it. A. J. Rees got the office, and appointed R. N. Andrews as Deputy. Andrews was made Sheriff, and he appointed W. H. Allen, who appointed Marcellus Thomas and Dony Black as Deputies. Thomas, the first Deputy of Allen, reached the Sheriffaity, and appointed Dony Black as his first Deputy, and now Dony has been nominated for the office.

In the Treasurer's office it has not been very different. Doc Jones, the present incumbent, was a clerk under Russell. When Yeakle got the office Jones was continued as first Deputy. When Jones succeeded Yeakle, Yeakle was appointed to the Deputyship. If it had not been that there is now a prospect for a change in office the recent defalcation might never have been heard of. Mr. Jim Neal, in his speech yesterday before the Democratic Central Committee, congratulated the Democratic party that is had acted so promptly in removing a candidate for Treasurer from their ticket within forty-eight hours after his defalcation was known by the Treasurer from their ticket within forty-eight hours after his defalcation was known six months ago, Mr. Yeakle was nominated for the charge of the office from which he had made the embezzlement. The present Treasurer knew of the embezzlement. The present Treasurer knew of the office from which he had made the embezzlement. The present Treasurer knew of the embezzlement. The present Treasurer knew of the office from which he had made the embezzlement. If there had not been a strong kick against this and other ring nominations, the embezzlement might not have been heard of for years.

Butler County boasts of being the banner

Butler County boasts of being the banner Democratic county of the State. Yet Butler holds the banner at a big cost, which for a few years back may be summarized as follows: Per Lindley, with interest on bonds ... \$150,000
Per other officials, by Godman's report ... 140,000
Per printing and stationery excesses for
ten years 100,000
Per excesses on school building, with interest 100,000
Per Justices, Constables, etc. 100,000
Per Yeakle about 6,500

Cost of keeping the banner \$596, 500 All of this, too, above every legitimate and necessary expense. "Banners" are expensive things when bought in that way.

THE MILITIA LAW.

More Comments by Gov. Palmer on Judge Barnum's Decision.
Springfie'd (Itl.) Register (Dem.), Sept. 5.
The Register said yesterday in the conclus

of its partial review of Judge Barhum's opinion in Bielfeld's case that the right to bear arms, like all individual rights, admits of such degree of regulation and limitation as may be de-manded by the public safety. Nothing will be here added to enforce that view of the case except an instructive quotation from one of the adjudged cases: "While the private right to keep and use such weapons as we have indicated as arms is given as a private right, its exercise is limited by the duties and proprieties of social life, and such arms are to be used in the manner in which they are ordinarily used in the country, and at the usual times and places. Such restrictions are implied upon places. Such restrictions are impiled upon their use as thus indicated. Therefore a man may well be prohibited from carrying his arms to church or other public assemblages, as the carrying them to such places it not an appropriate use of them, nor necessary in order to his 'amiliarity with them, and his training and efficiency in their use." "And, we add, that this right to keep them, and his training and efficiency in their use." "And, we add, that this right to keep arms, though one secured by the Constitution, with such incidents as we have indicated in this opinion, yet it is no more above regulation for the general good than any other right. The right to hold property is secured by the Constitution, and no man can be deprived of his property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. If the citizen is possessed of a horse, under the Constitution, it is protected and his right guaranteed, but he could not, by virtue of this guaranteed title, claim he had a right to take his horse into a church to the disturbance of the people, nor into a public assemblage in the streets of a town or city to the disturbance of the people, if the Legislature choose to prohibit the latter and make it a high misdemeanor. . . . So, we may say, with reference to such arms as we have held, he may keep and use in the ordinary mode known to the country, no law can punish him for so doing. While he uses such arms at home on his own premises he may do what he will with his own, as, while doing so, he does no wrong to others. Yet, when he carries his property abroad, goes among the people in public assemblages where others are to be affected by his conduct, then he brings himself within the pale of public regulation, and must summit to such restrictions on others are to be affected by his conduct, then he brings himself within the pale of public regulation, and must submit to such restrictions on the mode of using or carrying his property as the people through their Legislature shall see fit to impose for the public good."

But Judge Barnum urges other objections to the validity of the law, and to these a brief cousideration will be given. He says, in substance, that "the military code," meaning the entire act, is unconstitutional, because it is, in his judgment, special, unequal, and partial legisla-

act, is unconstitutional, because it is, in his judgment, special, unequal, and partial legislation, and the powers it confers upon the Governor are of too dangerous tendency. The obvious answer to the first ground of objection to the law—that it is special, unequal, and partial—is that it has no foundation in fact or in law. It is not special in its subject, for it refers to the whole subject of the militia of the State,—provides for the enrollment of the whole body of the militia of the State when necessary, and for their organization into companies, battalions, whole subject of the militia of the State,—provides for the enrollment of the whole body of the militia of the State when necessary, and for their organization into companies, battalions, regiments, or brigades, and for their equioment, as the case may require. The Judge, however, says that it is special, unequal, and partial legislation, because, instead of organizing, it disorganizes the militia by excluding from it all but 8,000 enlisted volunteers. It is not worth while to stop to inquire whether, even if the effect of the law was what Judge Baroum attributes to it, that would prove it to be special, unequal, or partial, for a more interesting question is. Does the law, by its terms or effect, exclude from the militia all the able-bodied population of the State except 8,000 enlisted volunteers? As has been before observed, the law following the Constitution provides that all able-bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years, with certain unimportant exceptions, shall be subject to military duty and known as the "Illinois State militia." It is not to be supposed that in the preparation of his opinion Judge Barnum overlooked this express provision of the law. He aust for that reason be understood to hold that the particular section which forbids voluntary military organizations without the license of the Governor repeals or modifies the preceding provisions of the act, as if it provided in express terms "the militia of this State shall consist of the regular organizations without the license of the Governor, associate themselves together as a military company or organization, and no other." The view of the Judges seems to be that organization under the law or the right to adopt military organization is essential to the character of militas. It is the misfortune of the Judge that he has falled to sufficiently consider the subject, and therefore assumes without aufficient reason that a law which makes provision for the employment and partial instruction of less than the whole of the mil

should be addressed to the Legislature, and not

should be addressed to the Legislature, and not to the judiciary.

We hasten to notice the final ground upon which Judge Barnam rests his conclusion, that the act known as the "military code" is utterly void, and no language will do justice to his views but his own. He says:

But the worst repurnance and obstruction of all remains to be mentioned. It is Sec. 4 of Art. 11.

"No military company shall leave the State with arms and equipments without the consent of the Commander-in-Chief in this particular. Any company so offending may be dischanded by the Commander-in-Chief."

This also is from Massachusetts, copied almost literally from Sec. 163. Chap. 265, of last year's Militis law of that State, only that it avoids the further provision of that section, that "No organization of the militis shall be liable to be ordered without the limits of the State." This was a return to the old Connecticut and Massachusetts doctrine of 1812, made so strikingly odious of late years by less loyal States along the border, and too definitly set at rest by Martin vs. Mott, and other cases in the Supreme Court of the United States for Illinois to adopt as yet.

But so much of the section as was adopted forbidding all military companies of the Fillinois National Guards or others to leave the State with arms without the permission of the Governor is so antagonistic and obstructive to national supremacy over the anglet of the militia, and such a reassertion of exploded heresies on this question, that, no further instances need be sought. This is the natural condemnation of all such laws; that, beginning with the declaration of equal rights, they end with defiance of the supreme constituted authority. A fact must be added by way of commentary. The very arms with which the companies of the National Guard are so forbidden to leave the State may be arms furnished by the General Government to the whole body of the militia pursuant to Sec. 1, 631 of the act of Concress—the oid act of 1792—appropriating \$200,000 annually for that purpose.

1,631 of the act of Congress—the oid act of 1792—appropriating \$200,000 annually for that purpose.

It may be observed of the whole of the above quotation that it bears very little resemblance in either its tone or its language to that style usually termed judicial, and it is as false in its reasonings as it is meretriclous in its style.

The provisions of the law to which he objects only prohibits any portion of the organized militia of the State from going out of its jurisdiction, carrying with them the arms and equipments furnished by public authority, without the lease of the Commander-in-Chief. Does Judge Barnum mean to insist that the enlisted volunteer militias should be permitted to go from the State at the pleasure of its officers or themselves, regardless of the authority of the Commander-in-Chief under the Constitution? If so, what rule of constitutional construction or military policy requires that they should possess the right in question? Surely it is not unreasonable that the State should insist upon retaining its own arms and equipments within its own limits and subject to its own control. The remark of Judge Barnum that the provision referred to is but the reassertion of an exploded political neresy can only be excused by the consideration that its author is a "callow" judge, too lately called from the field of politics to be familiar with the propeleties of his high judicial place.

MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—Strong head winds have detained the upward-bound fleet in the Straits. Capt. Howland, of the prop scotia, reports having met twenty sail vessels and several propel-lers wind-bound under Old Mackinac Island. Some lers wind-bound under Old Mackinac Island. Some were getting under way as he passed, and the schr David Vance was met near Skillsgallee working up. The arrival of this fleet will depend altogether upon the progress made while the wind was from the south this morning. It has been blowing from the northwest freshly since noon. A heavy rain fall was experienced here early to-day, and this afternoon several heavy rain squalls passed over the lake. No arrivals from below.

Capt. Kish, of the prop Canada, reports heavy wind and sea from the northwest vesterday at the lower end of the lake and a fleet of seventy-five vessels strung along all the way from Old Mackingo to the head of the Beavers. No disaster. The Canada Las among her freight 150 packages (twenfive-tons) of plums from Collingwood orchards for the Chicago market.

A TUG CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE. A report was in circulation among the tugmen yesterday that Capt. Bob Houck, late of the tug yesterday that Capt. Bob Houck, late of the tug Nelson, had been arrested at Toledo, O., it was alleged, for appropriating to his own use about \$120 collected here on account of towing done by the Nelsoh while he had command of her. Capt. Thomas Hallorsu and the engiaser of the tug Eustaphieve are the owners of the Nelson, and it is said that Houck had been placed in charge of the boat at stated wages, and was to have the privilege of chartering her.

THE RUTTER AGROUND AND OFF. The large barge Ratter, in tow of the rag Gladiator, grounded Saturday night opnosite Van Schaick's lumber docks, near the mouth of the river, and remained on two hours before the com-bined power of the Gladuator and the harbor tugs Protection, Dole, and Willie Brown got her off.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The scar Josephine Dresden is in Ben Eyster's dry-docks for minor repairs.
Quiet reigned supreme on the river yeste There were very few vessels in or out.

The excursion stmr Ruby carried a good load of passengers to the South Fark pler yesterday.

John Keyes, the freman on the tug Satisfaction, who was so badly scalded Saturday, was lying quite easy last evening, and will soon recover.

The tug New Era arrived in last night with seven number-laden barges in tow from Grand Haven. The Favorite and barges also arrived, and the Bismarck brougat the new barge isaac Stephenson up from Menominee.

ELEEWHERE. There were very few vessels in or out. The storm of Wednesday last was very severe or

Lake Superior.

The stmr Pearl has taken the place of the disabled stmr Alaska on the Detroit and Put-in-Bay line.
Capt. Morey is at Black River attending to the work of releasing the schr W. H. Rounds at that point: The Ætna Insurance Company has \$12,000 on the vessel.
The schrs St. Clair and G. D. Morris ran into Southampton for shelter last Wednesday. The former had one of her fibs split, and the latter lost nearly all her sails.

capt, E. P. Dorr, of Buffalo, has put in a lat but vicorous protest against the absurd order of the Canadian Deputy Minister of Customs to th up American tugs that wreck in Canadian waters

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop St. Albans, Cleveland, sundries, Wells street, Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson slip, Prop G. Dunbar, Maskegon, lumber, Stetson slip, Prop Mivaukee, Baffalo, sundries, State street, Prop Thompson, Maskezon, lumber, Arnoid slip, Prop G. Campuell, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street, Schr A. P. Nichols, Hamlin, lumber, Mud Lake, Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine, Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine, Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.

Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr L. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr Marragansett, Manistee, lumber, Gas-House Slip.

Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Slip.

Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Main street. Schr Hungarian, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine. Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr M. E. Packard, Psckard's, lumber, North
Branch. Prop Favorite and barges, below Rush street. Prop Bismarck and barges, below Rush street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Mike Groh, Maskezon, light.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sandries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffald, sundries.
Schr Napoleon, Manistee, Sundries.
Schr David A. Wells, Green Bay, sundries.

A HINT TO WORKINGMEN.

A HINT TO WORKINGMEN.

The honest workingmen of the country, many of whom have large and increasing families to support, have been the chief sufferers from the great financial pressure under which we have labored for the last few years. Diminished wages have not been attended by a corresponding diminution in prices of everything which the workingman needs. Rents, fuel, food, and clothing are cheaper, but these do not constitute all nis necessities. It is sometimes necessary for him to employ a lawyer or polysician, yet the fee rates of physicians and lawyers are as high as they were in "flush" times. Yet cheap medicines are as necessary as cheap rents of fuel. Cheap medicines are not necessarily poor medicines. It must be obvious to every intelligent person that medicines, compounded and put tip by wholessic, can be sold at much lower rates than when retailed from the doctor's oul bags. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have completely restored persons who had spent hundreds of of dollars in vainly seeking relief from private practitioners, and all at a very slight expenditure.

How Biaine Speaks in Maine.

Correspondence New York Grissle.

To hear Blaine speak in Maine is worth a trip there. As he stands before an audience, almost every face in it is familiar to him. He knows the peculiarities of nearly every man before him. He knows what influences will touch their hearts, and it is a common thing for him to pick out a person of consequence in the audience and talk to him from the stand familiarly. For example, he sees Mr. Sturges, who has been a Republican of influence, but deserted, and has become President of a Greenback Club. Sturges is a man of some education, and is looked up to by his neighbors as a superfor person.

you?" Blains will say at the end of some assertion that he sees has attracted Mr. Sturges' attention. "Jim Sturges," he will continue, "you are one of the most intelligent men in the State. Tour view apon matters of public interest have great weight among your neighbors, and are quoted as Gospel the whole country round. I near you have left the Republican party and become President of a Greenback Cirb. I want you to prove the error of any assertion, and show the fallacy of my toric, or confess that your Greenback platform is non-sense. And the idea of a man like you, of your shrewdness and intelligence, talking nonsense! Jim Sturges, it won't do. If you show that I am wrong, I will go with you. If yon can't show that I am wrong, you must go with me."

And Jim Sturges, immensely gratified at this little incident, very naturally concedes the truth of Blaine's position, and that Greenback Club will soon be looking for a new President. Jim Sturges is halled as a prominent convert, and is asked to preside at a Republican meeting. He comes,—his neighbors with him.

SPRAGUE ESTATE SOLD.

roperty Valued at \$5,000,000 Knocked

Down for \$6,000. The Validity of the Sais Denbtfu'.

Dissich to See Fork Times.

Providence. R. I., Sept. 4.—The Bank of Commerce of New York bought to-day at anction the whole estate, a very small parcel excepted, of the Sprague property in this city and State. The sale was held under a writ of attachment levied upon the estate by the bank to satisfy its claims as a creditor, no other way presenting itself by which the indebtedness could be estisfied. The Bank of Commerce is a creditor of the Sprague estate to the amount of about \$50,000. It was offered certain terms of settlement by the holders of the property, but it refused to settle and would not acknowledge the right of the trustee to hold the property under the trust deed, claiming that it was illegal. The property sold comprises all that is held by the estate in this city. including the old homestead, which brought only \$700, although it is valued by the City Assessors at over \$200,000. The large amount of property situated at Cranston, including the farge print works, mills, villas, and the Narragansett Trotting Park, was also included in the sale, and brought only \$4,700, although valued at over \$2,000,000. The property at Natick, Amasa Sprague's summer villa Cowessit, and several farms at Warwick, brought only nominal prices. Ex-Gov. Sprague's mansion, Canonchet, which has lately come into public notice, will be sold to-morrow at auction. The value of the property thus sold is about \$5,000,000, but it was bought in at a little over \$6,000. It is generally thought by those competent to judge that the sale will amount to nothing, as the trustee who holds the property under the trust-deed is secure in his possession of the property, without a possibility of surrender, and as the present possessors of the property will not surrender it to the bank without a struggle the probabilities indieste another complicated lawsuit, in addition to those in which the estate is now involved.

You will look in vain for blemishes if you us Blenn's Sulphur Soap. Avoid counterfeits. AMUSEMENTS.

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Clark st., between Washington and Randolph.
This (Monday) Evening, Sept. 8, Every Evening, this
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MAGNOLIA, the White Slave Elegant New Scenery, First-class Dramatic Aptista
The elegant and finished actress Miss Eliza O'Connor as Magnolia the White Slave Great hit of the popular Comedian Mr. ALONZO SCHWARTZ as BIJAH BANTUM. The entire Com-plant universally voted an UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

pany universally voted an UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS. Preceding the Drama

A GRAYD NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT
To amuse the little people, including the wonderful feat of MONS, LOYAL, who permits himself to be loaded into an enormous cannon and fired 50 feet into the air; the most startling feat ever seen.

Matines to morrow (Tuesday) at 2 p. m. for Ladies and Children. Smoking and drinking in the theatre positively prohibited. Admission, 78c, 50c, 25c, 25c, and 15c. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Seats can be secured in advance at the Box Office of the Theatre from 10 a, m. to 5 p. m.

MONDAY, SEPT. 8, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! 6. NEW STARS 6

AND ALL THE OLD FAVORITES. Minnie Farroll, Fernando Fleury; Quegero, the Original Little All-Bight; Baby Rinehart, John Hogan, Manchester and Jone Yuga, Ool Burgess, Louise Montague, The La Hus Family, Jennie Engel, Harry Bennett, Prof. A. W. Sawyer, and Alex, Zanfreits Paniomius Troupe. A Manmoth Entertainment.

Popular Prices—75, 50, 38, 25, and 15c. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, 18, 25, and 50c.

Performances Sunday and Every Evening. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sanday at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, Sept. 14.—BELLE HOWITT NEW YORK BURLESQUE COMBINATION. READ THE NAMES!

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Return from California. For this one week only. TO-NIGHT, THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE. TONY PASTOR and His Double Company. Entire new entertainment, with Geo. Thatcher, Kelly and Ryan, John F. Sheridan and Miss Alecia Jourdan, Niles and Evans, Gardiner and Kaine, The Irvin Sisters, Frank Girard, John Morris, Bryant and Hoey, Shechan and Jones, French Twin Sisters, TONY PASTOR will appear at every entertainment. H. T. Dyring and Orchestra. Matiness Wednesdays and Saturdays; half night prices.

M'CORMICK HALL. ouncement Extraordinary! Col. A. Y. HARPER, the famous editor of the

"OKOLONA STATES,"

will address the citizens of Chicago MONDAY EVEN-ING, Sept. 8, on States Rights, Reconstruction, Sambo, The Yazoo Affair, etc. Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale on Saturday Morning at Chicago Music Co.'s, 152 State-st. TAION PARK CONG'L CH'CH. For one week, commencing Sept. 8. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday,
NIXON'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL UNCLE
TOM'S CABIN COMBINATION.
Gems of Negro Mciody by the Jubiles Singers. Appropriate Scenery, Costumes, etc.

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Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-us., between 2 and 3 p. m.

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For Circulars apply to JEWETT WILLOUX, Esq., ofce of Gardner House. Chicago, or to

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Mrs. ARCHER, late Principal of "Patapaco Female nutitute," near Baltimore, has removed her school to Vashinston City. School duties resumed October 1. for circulars address Mrs. M. B. ARCHER, 1401 has-achusetts-av., Washington, D. C. VOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. 2045 Walnut-at., Philadelphia.
For boarding and day publis. Reopens Sept. 17. For circulars address Miss D. B. BURT, Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S glish, French and German Boarding and Day School Young Ladies, No. 52 West 47th st., N. Y., will re-en Thursday, Sept. 25. The Musical Department a table feature. Apply personally or by letter as above. CHARGES REDUCED. VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (founded 1857), 215 West Fifty-seventh-st. New York for Young La-dies, will reopen Sept. 25, 1879. Send for circular, Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., and Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principals. GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG

Boston, Mass. The 26th year will begin Wednesday, Oct 1, 1879. For catalogue and circular apply to Bev. George Gannett, A.M., Prin., 69 Chester aquare, Boston, Mass Miss Ranney's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New Jersey, will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1879. A DAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS.—Hon. C. F. Adams, Chairman of Man-gers. Fits boys for our best Colleges. For informa-ion apply to WILLIAM EVERSTT, Ph. D., Master,

M. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR-merly Mrs. Ogden Boffman's). English, Freich, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West Thirty-righth-st., New York, will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Folytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term pectra Sept. 18. The Register for 1879 contains a list of the graduates for the past 53 years, with their positions; also, course of atody, requirements, expenses, etc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer. P. OCHESTER, N. Y., 27 NORTH ST. PAUL-ST.—
Miss CHUTTENDEN'S School offers superior advantages to a select number of boarding pupils at moderate charge. Resident teachers in French (native), elocution, music. drawing, and pefuting. Reopens Sept. 15. For circulars address the Principal.

MONTICELLO SEMINARY, GODFREY, ILL.—
M The term opens Sept. 11. For catalogus or information, apply to

H. N. HASKELL,
Principal. CHRSTNUT STREET SEMINARY, MISS BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE, Principals. The thirtieth year will open Sept. 17, at 1615 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa. \$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITIUN. PR-field, N. J.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. TERM OPENS SEPT. PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTE-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, SOPE. 5, 18:20.

Sealed Proposals, Indorsed "Proposals for Wagons, Plows," etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster st., New York City, will be received and II a. mof Monday, Sept. 15, 1879, for furnishing the following articles for the Indian Service, viz.:

Plows, breaking, with rolling-counter and coulter-wheel, 12-inch, 233; 14-inch, 50; 16-inch, 20; silrring, 12-inch, 130; 10-inch, 230; 1-inch, 20; silrring, 12-inch, 130; 10-inch, 230; 1-inch, 20; silrring, 12-inch, 130; 10-inch, 40; double-shovel, \$42; crowsing, 9-inch, 23; Harrows, 40-tooth, 89t. Harrow-teeth, 14;-16, 3, 250 pounds: Machines, threshing, 5; mowing, 12; reaping, 14; mowing and resping, combined, 13; Fanning, milis, 5; Separators, 2; seed-drills, 24; Cultivators, 4; Seeders, 9; Cornshellers, 2; Cornspiances, 13diag, 1; hand, 45; sod, 12; Rakes, hay, sulky, 17; hand, 12 dozen; garden, steel, 83% dozen; Shovels, 100g-handled, 12 dozen; shorthandled, 10 dozen; Hoes and handles, 106 dozen; garden, steel, 83% dozen; Shovels, 100g-handled, 20 dozen; Spades, 60 dozen; Hoes and handles, 106 dozen; Hoes and swivel, 46-inch, 6; 5-inch, 20; ox, 54-inch, 12; ox, 54-

The bids will be opened and read publicly, beginning at the hour above named. Bidders are invited to be present.

Each bid must give the names of all parties interested in or parties to it, and must have a copy of this advertisement attached.

Bidders must designate their places of business and post-office address.

No bids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defaulted in any bid heretofpre made. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid, will be rejected if deemed for the best interests of the Government. Particular attention is invited to the following:

Every bid must be accommanded by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some one of the hereinatter designated National Bank or United States Depositories, viz.: Chemical National Bank, New York National Broak New York National Broak New York National Broak New York National Broak, Cincinnati; Union National Broak, Cincinnati, Union National Broak, Cincinnational Broak, New York, Philadelph

opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

In executing contracts the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any article embraced in the foregoing schedula, and the further right to increase or diminish the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding 50 per centum.

All articles furnished under contract must be delivered at the places designated for their reception, strongity packed, and marked according to directiona for shipment, without any charge for cases, ballar, or salignment, and will be rejected, and the contractor held to furnish others of the samples upon which the award was made will be rejected, and the contractor held to furnish others of the required quality within five days; or, falling in that, they will be purchased at his expense.

Bid will be purchased at his expense.

Bid of their delivery at Chicago, glour City, Omercity of their delivery at Chicago, glour City, Omercity of the delivery at Chicago, glour City, Omercity of their delivery at Chicago, glour City, Omercity of their delivery at Chicago, glour City, Omercity of the delivery at Chicago, glour City, Omercity of the contraction of the partment.

E. A. HATT, Commissioner.

MEDICAL WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE

Of Lime and Soda. For the circul Conc. numbers, Country, Bronchists, W. ak Lamps, and "I forms of it here, who is in an action where the Bronchist Country and the Country of the Country of

THL NEW 50-CENT TEAS

HONG KONG TEA CO.'S Excel anything ever offered for that money. TRY. SAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY,
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and st
the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chrcaro and Gouncil Blum, on the train leaving Onloans 10:00 a.

No other rand runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

o-Depot corner of Weils and Kingle-sia.

-Depot corner of Canal and Kingle-sia.

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Puliman 16-whee Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omahe on the Pacific Express. CHICAGO, BOOK INLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD. Leave. | Arrive.

*Daily except Sundays, †Daily except San CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Inion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ti

Wisconsin & Minnesota. Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Total and Monasha through Day
Wisconsin & Minnesota. Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Total and Monasha through Day
Wisconsin & Minnesota. Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express. 19:00 pm; 7:00 am
All trains run via Mijwankee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesota will walkee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesota will walket will be wil OHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LIBER,
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-4., bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Tickes Office. 89 South (larges).

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-sec-leket Office, 121 Bandolph-st., near Clark

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD. | Leave. | Arrive. ail (via Main and Air Line)... 77:00 am 6:50 pm 7:40 pm 7:40 pm 7:40 pm 10:30 am 7:40 pm 10:30 am 10:30 pm 10:30 am 10:30 pm 10:30 am 10:30 pm 10:30 am 10:3

PITTEBURG, PL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Mudison-sis. Ticket Offices & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, epota Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second. It. Ticket Offices, St Clark-st., Falmer House, Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive. | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. E.

KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of To

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILBOAD Leave. | Arrive.

Daily for Racina, Milwaukoe, Sasooygan, Mani-towoc, Ledington, Manister-Saturday's boat don't leave until... For Milway'se, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday... Daily for Grand Haves, Grand-Hapids, Muskapon, T For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday. 7 For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tunsday 7 Daily for St. Joseph.

TRADE MACK. The Great English Remedial will promptly and residually care any and cover case of the cov

SUBURBAN.

The pay-rolls for August were allowed, as fol-

The Sergeant of Police reported the number of arrests for the month of August to have been 97.

Fines assessed, \$736. The Treasurer made the

Supt. Foster, of the Water-Works, reported

onsent to have the road occupy the respective reets as indicated. The road will then be laid

ENGLEWOOD

morrow evening.

Deputy-Sheriff Potter has returned from a visit to New York State.

The much-talked-of new passenger-depot at

Evansion at last bids fair to become a fact. The Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company have perfected plans for a new depot to be built on

and Game law."

As this note neutralizes the text quoted by THE TRIBUNE, both text and note were omitted in Judge Barnum's opinion, by which he clearly sacrificed a point rather than elaborate it. With

LAKE.

ternoon, with all the members present.

\$1,010

H. O. Webb, Alexandria Bay, at the Gardner. mry W. Hough, St. Louis, is at the Gardner J. C. Easton, Limesboro, Pa., is at the Pacific Capt. J. E. Maskin, U. S. A., is at the Sher

Dr. F. D. Pierce, of Buffalo, is a guest of the E. W. Peepies, Yazoo, Miss., is a guest of the

rd Scott, Milwaukee, is stoppi Anderson, Louisville, Ky., is registered

8. Whittere, Rochester, Minn., is located a John E. Pole, of London, is one of the guest

C. and R. Stephenson, Menominee, Wis. Prof. James M. Sanger, Dover, N. H., is stor

Capt. J. T. Spencer, U. S. A., is at the Tre-E. R. E. Carpenter has come back from Visconsin fishing trip. D. D. S. Brown, editor of the Rochester Dim-perat, is a guest of the Pacific.

W. H. Sayer, President of the Brotherhood of ocomotive Engineers, is registered at the

ate Salsbury, John Webster, Frank Mead John Gourlay, of Salsbury's Troubador domiciled at the Sherman. 6. Shishkin, the Russian Minister to the ited States, passed through the city yester on his return to Washington.

Dr. Walker Hay, who practiced in this city rom 1866 to 1875, in which year he removed to Jubuque, has returned to Chicago, and will re-ume practice here.

At 5 p. m. Saturday David Williams, residing 939 Archer avenue, fell from a box-wagon, on hich he was stealing a ride on Ashland avenue, ar Thirty-nints street, and broke his arm. Phirty-ninth street, and broke his arm.

special Grand Jury will be impaneled toNothing of moment is to come before
the venire having been issued because the
ty Board took a vacation and didn't draw
s for the regular panel.

The body of Frederick Tranb, who committed sicide by abooting on the boat landing at the boat of Webster avenue last Friday, was washed shore at about noon yesterday, and duly cared by the police, who notified the Coroner.

D. Langstaff, the President of the Mem-Howard Association, who is on a trib th soliciting subscriptions for the relief of sufferers from the yellow-fever, arrived in city yesterday, and is stopping at the ner.

Paimer.

At a quarter to 9 o'clock Saturday evening Barbara Shosone, a Bohemian woman employed at the Sherman Honae, becoming confused while crossing Canal street, at the intersection of Van Buren, was knocked down by a buzgy and bruised in the face. She soon recovered sufficiently to ro home without assistance.

An elderly German, who had been taking in too much lazer beer, strayed down on the narrow dock near the bridge, at the foot of Fifth avenue, Saturday night, and fell into the river. He managed to reach a pile, and, elinging to it for dear life, yelled lustily for help. The linesman on the tug Campbell heard his cries and pulled him up on the dock.

The members of the Sinai Jewish Church, on

The members of the Sinai Jewish Church, on coroer of Indiana avenue and Tweety-first cot, were to have held a meeting vesterday raing at the church, to consult about calling new Rabbi in place of Dr. Kohier, but the cling was postpoued to Tressiav evening on ount of the death of Mr. Monheimer, ose funeral many of the members wished to and

To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock a joint meeting of the Cook County Republican Central Committee will be held at the Grand Pacific Rotel for the purpose of taking into consideration a resolution passed at the last Republican City Convention, instructing the City Central Committee to take such steps as it might deem necessary to reform the method of holding the primary elections.

Shortly after midnight yesterday Henry E. dorphey, are engineer in the N. C. R. Steel dills, while slacking off some bolts, fell from a distiorm upon which he was standing to the loor below, a distance of five feet, receiving a evere scalp-wound on the back of the head. At its home, No. 162 West North avenue, Dr. D. k. Moore examined him and pronounced him to e suffering from internal injuries, which, comined with the scalp-wound, may prove fatal.

The annual meeting of the congregation of

The annual meeting of the congregation of Kehilah Anshe Mairev was held yesterday afternoon at the church corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The principal business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, M. M. Gerstley; Vice-President, Jacob Rosenberg; Treasurer, H. A. Kohn; Trustees, B. Lindaner, L. Silverman, H. N. Hart, S. Cole, and M. Rothchild. The reuting of pews followed, the usual prices being obtained.

prices being obtained.

The regular weekly meeting of the First Red-Ribbon Club was held yesterday afternoon in their hall, No. 157 Twenty-second street. Mr. Porter, the President of the Club, conducted the exercises. As there had been some rumors to the effect that the Club was to be abandoned, the meeting was devoted to short addresses in bontradiction of that idea. The attendance was large, and those who spoke made it evident that, far from the Club being abandoned, it would, on the contrary, push the good work with renewed rigor.

Last evening about 7 o'clock one of the mes-senger boys of the Bell Telephone Company found an intoxicated woman lying on the track of the Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, at the Peoria street crossing, and both of her feet were across the rail. The boy was just in time to save her, for in a moment afterward a switch engine came along, and, as it is quite dark at that point, it is doubtful whether the woman would have been seen in time by the engineer to prevent an accident. An officer was called and the unfortunate woman taken to the Madison Street Station.

The police are anxiously searching for Annie Schneider, 14 years of age, who has been missing for several days past. Her parents live at the corper of Forty-second street and Wentworth avenue, and Annie was employed as a servant girl by a family living at No. 1358 State street. She arose one morning before the other ismates of the house, and, packing up her effects, took her departure. She is described as of medium complexion, light brown eyes, sharp nose, with wart on one side of it, and clad in a black dress, with white straw hat. It is greatly leared that she has either gone or has been led astray.

astray.

The Joint Committee on Buildings and Service held a meeting Saturday afternoon and talked about stairways and elevators in the new County Building. The original design calls for two stairways and two elevators, but there is a disposition to drop one of the former—that on the north end—and save \$30,000 and but in two more elevators. No conclusion, however, was reached. There was some discussion as to the kind of elevators,—steam or water,—and the prevailing opinion was to leave the matter to competition and accept the cheapest, though no action was taken to that effect. Architect Egm was authorized to make arrangements for the iron-work for the elevators, at a cost not to exceed \$500, the time being near at hand when it must be in place.

"A Constant Reader" asks the following

questions:

First—What are the duties of Principals and teachers in public schools where pupils absent themselves without the knowledge of the parents! Second—How many times may pupils absent themselves before the penalty of suspension is in-

cted?—What course must be pursued in order to the pupils readmitted after being suspended? Sec. 36 of the Rules and Regulations of the oard of Education covers the queries as fol-

"Every scholar in the public schools of the city who shall be absent six half days in four consecutive weeks, without an orcuse from the parent or guardian, given either in person or by written note, satisfying the teacher that the absences were caused by sickness, or by sickness in the family, or to avoid serious and imprudent exposure of health, shall forfeit his seat in the achoul; and the teacher shall forthwith notify the parent, and, in special cases, the Superintendent, that the pupil is suspended. No pupil thus suspended, unless for sickness, shall be restored to achool till the parent or guardian has given satisfactory assurance that the pupi will be purctual in the future, and has obtained permission from the Superintendent for him to return."

CRIMINAL.

age, who had just arrived in the city, sick and destitute, from Mendota, by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railrond.

The alarm from Box 445 at 7:15 last evening was caused by a fire in the clothes-press of the frame dwelling at No. 234 Hastings street, owned by John Stow and occupied as a residence by Albert Brochnow. Damage trifling, Cause unknown.

Napoleon Belanger, 16, Thomas Walsb, 16, and James Martin, 13, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Officers Carey, Scott, and Shanley for highway robbery upon Anthony Racine, of 313 West Polk street, a lad of 16, from whom they took a silver watch and chain on Maxwell street, near Blue Island avenue.

Officer Erickson yesterday arrested May But-ler on a charge of grand larceny for stealing a horse and buggy belonging to J. G. Kearney's livery-stable. No. 454 State street. The pris-oper acknowledged her guilt, and says the last time she saw the team was when she left it hitched in front of St. Mary's Church on Wabash avenue, Friday evening.

A horse and buggy driven by Joseph Abraham last evening at 6:30 o'clock collided with another horse and buggy driven by William Burns, of No. 236 North Franklin street, at the corner of Halsted and Erie streets. Both buggies were somewhat damaged and Mr. Abraham slightly injured. He was taken to his home, No. 52 West Erie street.

No. 52 West Erie street.

David Harrington is a warlike fellow, who yesterday got into a row at Eddy Marsh's saloon, on West Washington street, and followed up the quarrel at the salo m No. 26 Clinton street. Here he demolished the blinds and lace curtains and broke a lot of glasses and other ware. Officer Davoran came along and arrested him, but he had to get three other stalwart policemen before Harrington could be induced to go to the station. A bundle of the broken blinds and shreds of curtains was brought to the station as evidence. the station as evidence.

Minor arrests: D. W. Button, maliciously breaking windows in street-care; Michael Beston and Frank Biair, theft of a hose-noxile from Walker's atone-yard, near the Harrison street bridge; Edward Simmons, larceny as bailee from J. C. Sirpson; James Stewart, raising a row in the West Side Star saloon and furiously resisting the police who endeavored to arrest him; Patrick Flaherty, 9 years of age, charged with stealing a harness from R. J. Bolander, of No. 116 West Washington street; Carl Eisen, a crazy fellow found wandering through the streets in an almost nude condition.

Leua Markison, a servant in the employ of O.

J. McCormick, of No. 362½ West Randolph
street, was yesterday arrested upon a charge of
stealing a diamond stud worth \$100 from her
employer. The stud was left under a pillow.
As Lena was being taken to the station
she pretended to find the lost article on the floor of her master's roombut the evidence of their theft was
overwhelming. Upon searching her trunk, the
police found a gold watch and chain belonging
to Mrs. McCormick, which had been secreted by
some member of the family. How Lena came
to have possession of it is a mystery, but Mr.
McCormick is undoubtedly satisfied it was all
right, as he has announced his intention not to
prosecute.

prosecute.

Friday evening the police arrested John and Paul Bolander and Frank Farrell, three boys ranging in years from 1s to 16, upon a charge of stealing about \$10 worth of brasses from the Illinois Central Railroad. Yesterday it was ascertained that the trio are the same boys who committed outrageous sacrilege at the Episcopal church at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Dearborn streets not long ago. The young rascals broke into the place, and did all sorts of deviltry, such as tearing the covers off about \$60 worth of Sunday-school book, tearing the cushioned seats and scattering the filling all about the church, tearing up and destroying about \$25 worth of carpets, destroying about \$20 worth of gas fixtures, and breaking a stained glass window, which will cost \$10 to replace. The evidence promises to be quite sufficient to convict.

The case of Eddie Guerin, charged with safe robbery, will be called to-day in the Criminal Court, and, if what is said concerning it is true, it will prove a very thin one. The robbery occurred unwards of a year ago, and Guerin jumped the bail given for his appearance on the day of trial by M. J. Corcoran. Along about five months ago the bondsman filed with State's-Attorney Mills a certificate that Guerin was dead, and upon that representation the case was stricken from the docket. But Guerin was not dead. He returned to this city several week ago, and, after loafing about town for some days, the bolice arrested him. It is claimed that the old case was reinstated upon the docket without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Mills, by some maneuvre between Austin Dovie and James Doyle, his brother, who is employed in the Criminal Court Clerk's office. If there is a charge against Guerin the proper way to fix him would be to find a new indictment.

A few days ago Detective Simmons went to Springfield to procare a requisition upon which to bring J. H. Livingston, formerly of the Home & Dower Association, to New York. The charge is grand larceny and fugitive from justice, but the particulars of the charge were not ascertained. E. A. Cotby, the General Manager of 'the Home & Dower Association, was deputed to bring the prisoner to New York. It was all prearranged to take the prisoner off on the evening train yesterday, but the police who were interested in the thing weakened. Livingston has been most active in exposung the business of the Association, with which he was formerly connected, and has caused the present head of the concern in this city, Judge Frazee, great trials and tribulations. It is, therefore, believed that the charge against him is a trumped-up one, and that it is simply a scheme to get Livingston out of the way. Late last evening E. McKinnon, Livingston's attorney, served upon the police a writ of habeas corpus, which he had procured during the day from Judge Barnum. The case will be heard this forenoon in the Criminal Court.

It is pretty certain that a gang of profession-

Judge Barnum. The case will be heard this forencon in the Criminal Court.

It is pretty certain that a gang of professional' straw-bailers, rivaling in their doings the celebrated C. C. Scouliar gang, are working the courts of this county in the most outrageous manner. Whenever a thief gets arrested now-adays, upon a charge on which the proof is so strong that he is tolerably sure of going to the Penitentiary, he begins to look about for straw-bail. In last July Michael Quirk, the youngest of a family of thieves, was arrested, and positively identified, for the burglary of the residence of Joseph Cillian at No. 461 Morgan street. He laid in jail in default of \$1,000 bail until Sept. 8, when two men giving the name of Gooker and Standard appeared before Judge Barnum and gave bail for the prisoner. The former represented that he owned the premises No. 251 Jefferson street, and the latter that he owned various parcels of land, and lived at No. 240 West Van Buren street. Detective Shea got wind of the affair, and soon proved that no such persons as Gooker and Standard were in existence, and that the signers of the bond were perjurers. An order was at once issued by Judge Barnum for the rearrest of the prisoner, and last Saturday evening he was captured by Detective Loughlin at the corner of Clinton and Harrison streets, and was lodged at Central Station. To-day an effort will be made to apprehend the persons who so nearly aided a criminal in evading the law.

prehend the persons who so nearly aided a criminal in evading the law.

The police were entirely mistaken in their assertion that McAvoy and Cain, whose cases were mentioned in yesterday's Thibuna, had quarreled and injured themselves in the manner mentioned. Both men were yesterday convalescent at the County Hospital, and it is fortunate for the police that they are, else they might have had some mysterious murders to work up, with the disadvantage of being several days late in commencing. Cain is a graintrimmer by occupation, and works in a company known as Martin Hogan's gang. These are the rivals of several other gangs, and Cain says that he was dogged Friday night after receiving his pay for unloading a vessel at the Galena elevator, and at 9:30 in the evening was assaulted by several men near the western end of the Washington street tunnel, and was roboed of all his money. He thinks the principal sessilant was one Quiun, belonging to Fitch's gang of grain-trimmers. He is badiy marked, and will bear the scars all his life. McAvoy is a sailor, and says he was assaulted in front of a saloon on Randolph street, near Canal, at midnight, by three old snipmates named Higgins, Egan, and Sullivan. The former was the one who cut him. He will lose the left eye, and will also be marked for life. He is not acquainted with Cain, and never saw him. The police were most derelict in the matter, shrouding the true details of two murderons aftrays and a highway robbery by failing to fully investigate.

THE COURTS.

Judge Moore Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Oscar Rasbe from Helens Rasbe, on the ground of adulters, the complainant to have the care of the children, and to Emily L. Gillard from John Gillard for the same cause. Assignees will be chosen this morning for Isaac and Japhet Fletcher and John Stillwell. The first dividend-meeting in the case of Childs & Verdier is set for 9 p. m. to-day. The habeas-corpus case of Josie Keely, arrested for alleged farceny, was heard by Judge Rogers Saturday, and she was admitted to 2000 built to the Criminal Court.

against the Chicago, Rock Island & Facinc Rainroad Company to restrain it from using his
patent for improvement in grain-car doors.

Warren T. Hecax and Clinton Briggs filed a
bill against the Citizens' Insurance Company to
restrain the collection of a judgment for \$5.000
rendered in December last against them as, sureties of Moses L. Pottie.

Edward S. Jaffray & Co. began a suit against
C. F. Barber to recover \$3.000.

The Dueber Watch-Case Manufacturing Company began a suit Saturday to recover \$1,500 of Marcus Kronberg.

C. Potter, Jr., and others, sued the American Oleographic Company, E. C. Thurber and Alexander White, for \$1,000.

The Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Company brought suit for \$2,000 against the City of Chicago.

Sany prought state of the Last will of Edward D. Maudell, Trustees of the last will of Edward M. Robinson, began a suit for \$3,000 against Samuel S. Hayes.

Carson & Co. began a suit in trover against Edward Mendel, claiming \$2,500 dam-

ages.

Charles T. Race commenced an action in attachment against James D. Sherman and Charles S. Dwight to recover \$10,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

Fanny C. Bass and Mary Frances Smith began a suit to recover \$5,000 from William M. Zearing.

Zearing.

J. C. Holland, arrested some time ago on a charge of living in open adultery with Mrs. S. J. Stewart, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming the evidence was not sufficient to warrant his detention.

JUDGE GARY-800 to 8. inclusive, except 839 and 840. No. 799, Gillent vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-1, 351 to 1, 487, inclusive, except 1, 390 1, 391, 1, 393 1, 400, 1, 410, and 1, 428./

No. 1, 450, Lussem vs. Tangney, on trial.

JUDGE MORAK-Genéral business.

JUDGE MORAK-Genéral business.

JUDGE MCALLISTER-Set case term No. 250, Gough vs. Dunne. lough vs. Dunne. JUDON LOOMIS—Nos. 1 to 15, Inclusive. JUDON BARNUM—Nos. 50, 52, 53, 55, 62, 75, 79, 26, 327, 334, and 337.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Amy J. Anderson vs. James N. Brown, \$839.25.

JUDGE GARY—J. C. Partridge et al. vs. George E. Farmer, \$217.20.

ALLEGED SWINDLE.

CONFLICTING STORIES. A warrant was sworn out before Justice Hud-Saturday afternoon by S. B. Wright, of No. 794 West Madison street, charging Lebbens R Carpenter, the Secretary of the La Salle Marble company, with obtaining money on false pretenses. Carpenter was arrested in the evening tenses. Carpenter was arrested in the evening at his home, No. 755 West Washington street and brought before Justice Hudson at his private residence, where he was released on his recognizance to appear in answer to the charge at 2 p. m. to-morrow. Mr. Carpenter is a prominent member of the Park Avenue Church, and from the prominence of the parties concerned a reporter visited them to get their stories, which, by the way, were found to be greatly at variance.

which, by the way, were found to be greatly at variance.

Mr. Wright states that some time in the begining of May he was visited by Mr. Carpenter, who tried to induce him to invest some money in the LaSaile Marble Company. Wright held off, and, to add to other inducements, Carpenter told Wright that the Company had secured the contract for putting in the marble in the new Custom House, and also that they had several large orders from private parties, the names of which were given. Induced by these representations Wright save that he bought 1,000 shares May 17 for \$250. Carpenter had further told him that Malcom_McDowell, the President of the Company, was the Superlutendent told him that Malcom McDowell, the President of the Company, was the Superintendent of the building, and that he could "fix things" so as to positively secure a good contract. Mr. A. G. Morey, the Vice-President and Treasurer of the Company, as well as Carpenter, subsequently wrote him urging him to invest another \$250 in the stock. This he refused to do, and the matter was drooped. Subsequently he began to suspect that all was not right, and he according began to investigate. On visiting the new suspect that all was not right, and he accordingly began to investigate. On visiting the new Custom-House he found that not only had the contract for the marble not been let, but that it would not be let for six months to come. He also claims that he visited the other parties from whom Carpenter had said that he had received large orders, and found that no such orders had been given. He went to Carpenter and charged him with deception, which he denied, and kept putting the matter off from day to day, saying that he must see Morey and McDowell. Finally Wright told him he would give him until yesterday, and as he failed to show up the warrant was sworn out. Wright further claims that there are letters in his lawyer's hands showing the swindle.

Mr. Carpenter was found at his residence, but Mr. Carpenter was found at his residence, but

a few blocks away, and, being told what the statements of Mr. Wright were, was afforded an opportunity to give his version of the affair.

Said he, "This is all spite. There is nothing in it. Wright has become disgusted, I don't know why, I'm sure, and instituted these proceedings." "Did you ever tell him that your company had secured the contract for the new Custom-

"Not a bit of it. I knew that the contract would not be let for some time, but thought, and still think, that we would probably get it. I am very sorry that this thing has taken the turn it has, but feel confident that I can estab-"Did you ever tell him that McDowell, who was the President of the Company, could 'fix things' to secure the contract?"

"Well, not exactly in that way. I thought that McDowell who is on the ground.

well, not exactly in that way. I thought that Maj. McDowell, who is on the ground, could make a low bid, as he would know just what was wanted."

"He wasn't expected to use any influence with his brother Gen. J. A. McDowell, the Superintendent, was be?"

"O, no. We believed that the Major, knowing how those things were done, and being as ing how those things were done, and being, as I said, well acquainted with what was required, could make a lower bid than any one else."

"Then you deny all his statements?"

"Yes. As I said before, this whole thing is mere spite. I didn't get any of the money, as it all went to the Company. I wasn't even an officer at that time, and both my mother and myself hold stock now, and consider it better than when we bought it."

WORKINGMEN'S MEETINGS. A MASS MEETING OF COOPERS was held at No. 45 North Clark street yesterday afternoon, but the proceedings were private. It nad been called by the coopers who struck a week ago for an increase of five cents on the price for making tierces, and its purpose was to

had been called by the coopers who struck a week ago for an increase of five cents on the price for making tierces, and its purpose was to induce all of the other members of the trade to join them, and, falling in this, to agree to do the next best thing,—e) to work at the old prices. It came out in the discussion that some of the employers had acceded to the demand and were paying 40 cents, and from the fact that there is no harmony among the coopers, the attempt to get up a general strike was a fallure. The strikers, however, from what could be learned, agreed to hold out another week, expecting that the bosses would grant their demand. Their reason for asking an increase is not that it costs them any more to do the work than formerly, but that the price of barrels has advanced, and they think they should share the advance with their employers. Another meeting will be held at the same place a week hence.

The Workingwomen's Union—an organization composed largely of the old-heads of both sexes—held its weekly meeting at Uhilch's Block yesterday afternoon. The attendance was very small. Mrs. Bliss read a paper on "Competition Between Men and Women,"which the little bevy seemed to enjoy, and the Secretary read the "Remonstrance of the Russian Nihilists to the Fall River," which the members have heard so often as to have it committed to memory. Mrs. Parsons, wite of the agitator, followed with some remarks, trying to show that there could be no identity of interest between capital and labor, and other addresses were made of the usual character.

The Journeyman Horsesboers' Union held a meeting vesterday afternoon at No. 7 Clark street. Dennis Mitchell, President of the Union, called the meeting to order, and introduced Ald. Frank Lawier. Mr. Lawier said he was ignorant until then of the object of their meeting, but as it was for the benefit of the Union, and related his experience in Buffalo some twenty years ago, when the workingman received 38 and a "store book" at the exitated that unions had broken up that sy

THE SOCIALISTS.

cago Eight-Hour League, about seventy people assembled at Meridian Hall. 99 West Randolph street, last night, to hear a lecture by Mr. J. C. Fincher, of Pennsylvania, upon "Labor in the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania; or. the True History of the Mollie Maguires." The speaker, who is an oldish and somewhat stout genteman, with a ready and quite pleasing address, gave a history of some of the more famous of the Mollie Maguire murders, or, rather, endeavored to prove that the persons who had been found guilty of and hanged for these crimes were really the innocent victims of an excited state of the public mind, induced by the systematic endeavors of the bloated bondholders and capitalists of Pennsylvania, who, the speaker showed to his audience's satisfaction, were the real Mollie Maguires of that State. At the conclusion of the lecture the hat was ordered to be passed around by a gentleman, who stated that an effort was to be made by the Chicago Eight-Hour League to secure Mr. Fincher's services to conduct a paper in the League's interest in Chicago. He also announced that the following open-air League meetings would take place during the current week: Tuesday night, corner of Canalport avenue and Halsted street; Friday night, corner of Cipbourn avenue and Webster avenue; Saturday night, corner of Deering street and Archer avenue. Yesterday's Parade and Picnic a Very Tame Affair,

No Enthusiasm Among the Participants or the General Public.

A Motley and Not Over-Large Orowd at

Ogden's Grove.

Speeches of the Usual Sort by McAuliffe, Grottkan and Others.

The Communistic military parade yesteraay was an insignificant affair, and the picnic at Ogden's Grove was very tame. Neither on the ine of march nor at the grounds was anything lone to which exception could be taken, so far as the public peace was concerned. In the early morning it looked as if the rejoicing over Judge Barnum's decision would have to be deferred. The sky was cloudy, and every few mo-ments rain fell. This had the effect of lessen-The Board of Trustees held a meeting Friday street, between Union and Desplaines—and also to delay the arrival of the different organizaows: Water Department, \$429.75; Engineering dons. So it was half-past 10-an bour lateepartment, \$184; Water Inspector and Colbefore lector, \$114; Fire Department, \$350: Superintendent Public Works, \$515; Police pay-roll, THE PROCESSION BEGAN TO MOVE,

and, as there were intermittent showers until noon, the route had to be shortened. There was little or no enthusiasm among the few gathered on the sidewalks at different points, Fines assessed, \$736. The Treasurer made the following report for the month of August: To amount on hand Aug. 1, \$25,035.27; to amount received of County Treasurer, \$20,075; to amount received from Town Clerk, \$775.70; to amount received of Cashier Water Department, \$2,552.66; total, \$48,438.63. By cash paid on warrants, \$36,999.06. Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1879, \$11,438.57; total, \$48,438.63. Balance on hand sept. 1, 1879, \$11,438.57; total, \$48,438.63. Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1879, \$11,438.57; total, \$48,438.63. Briance on hand Sept. 1, 1879, \$11,438.57; total, \$48,438.63. Briance on hand Sept. 1, 1879, \$11,438.57; total, \$48,438.63. Briance on hand Sept. 1, 1879, \$11,438.57; total, \$48,438.63. Briance on hand Sil,438.63. The report was received and placed on file. Mr. Muirhead offered a resolution to the effect that the box-sewer on the east side of Wallace street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be repaired at a cost not to exceed \$175, and a bridge be built over the Thirty-ninth street ditch on Winter street. Adouted. Mr. Muirhead moved that all oills exceeding \$100 must be signed by the President, Town Clerk, and Water Commissioner.

On motion of Mr. Redfield, the resolution in regard to the rescinding of the resolution of the joint Board passed on the 25th of April, 1879, purporting to empower the Superintendent of the Water-Works to discharge and employ persons at the works without approval or authority of the separate Boards of the members there and, what was remarkable, the Sixteenth Ward was as silent as if a funeral cortege was passing through it. There were more people Clybourn avenue than anywhere else, but they eemed to be dumb, and only one red flag was to be seen,-that, of course, over a saloon door. Only one "incident" occurred on the march. At the corner of Madison and Canal streets the ex-editor of the Evicuspiegel, the German funny paper, had mounted a flour-barrel on two beer-kegs. and put into it procession approached, a boy in red trained the "mitrailleuse," threw in a brand, and began turning a crank. The "joke" caused considerable laughter as long as the firerackers lasted. Col. Prosser had command, and, all told, there

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-RIGHT OF WHOM though the military were spread out so as to look like a thousand, and many lookers on doubtless so believed. The organizations and number of each were as follows:

the water-works to mechanic and cannot per-sons at the works without approval or authori-ty of the separate Boards or the members there-of, or the joint Board, was laid on the table. Mr. Muirhead considered that the Lake Trus-tees were satisfied with the management of the Water-Works, and recommended that if the Hyde Park Board wished to employ experts that they that during the week ending Aug. 30, 28, 106, 534 gallons of water were pumped.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad use in making preparations, and the consequence was that when the procession and its following filed in there wasn't anything in the booths. But within half hour beer and cigars were plenty, the "dining-hall" was in a condition to satisfy the stomachs of the hungry, and Company presented an ordinance, petitions, and bonds for the right of way for its new road, one of which contained the names of property-owners on Stewart avenue, 100 rods north of Eighty-seventh street, and on Wallace street, 160 rods north of Eighty-first street, who gave their research the street of the st tion to satisfy the stomachs of the hungry, and the little games so profitable to the proprietors—the "wheel of fortune," "three rings for a dime," etc.—were opened up for the gullible.

At first there was not a dozen women in the week, but as the clouds disappeared, and were replaced by the "blue vault," mothers and their children and maidens began coming, and by 2 o'clock there was a fair representation of the sex. The dancing platforms were of course the most attractive to them, both being uncomfortably crowded when the band played a waltz, which it did at intervals from 1 o'clock until midnight, and then the dancers were not tired streets as indicated. The road will then be laid northwesterly on private property, striking Halssted street south of Seventy-fifth street. The whole matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Committee, after deliberation, arose and reported favorably. The Board then adopted the ordinance.

Adjourned till next Friday. A meeting has been called for this evening at the Englewood Hose-house for the purpose of trying to influence the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company to lay its track through Englewood, east of Heisted street. As the Company has agreed to carry passengers for one cent per mile, it is thought to be desirable for them to come as near the centre of the village as possible, and thereby produce a wholesome effect on the other roads in the matter of reducing fares. idnight, and then the dancers were not tired of the repetition.

Along toward 30'clock the bugle sounded, and a crowd gathered around the musician's stand,

was to take place, but from the number as-sembled it was very evident that the mass were not interested in talk; they had come to enjoy themselves and not to listen to the agitators.

John McAuliffe was the first speaken and started out by saying that he couldn't talk about all the great questions now in the minds of the people, but would "take as his text law and order." He congratulated the civilian Socialists and the military element upon the ng fares.
Sojourner Truth is announced to deliver a cecture at the Englewood Methodist Church to-Socialists and the military element upon the victory achieved the past week. They had met the enemy on their own field and won the battle. [Applause.] The red flag still waved triumphant. [Applause.] Law and order were the omnipresent cry of their opponents. Notwithstanding the fact that Senators, and Congressmen, and legislators, and municipal officers, each and all of whom were sworn to obey existing laws, and whose chief duty it was to receal existing laws, when concessive and subrepeal existing laws when oppressive and sub-stitute therefor other laws, and who were paid millions of dollars,—when a person who did not stand in Senatorial Chambers, Congressional or Legislative halls stepped forth as an individual, or when a number of persons, as a class, raised or when a number of persons, as a class, raised their voices and uttered arguments in favor of the abolition of existing laws and the enactment of better laws, a hue and cry went up all along the line, from the journalistic vampires. the political tricksters, the clergy (who were in their employ to a large extent), that they (the aforementioned individuals or class of persons) were treasonable,—were

perfected plans for a new depot to be built on the site of the present crazy structure which has long ceased to be an ornament to the village. The new building is to be 126 feet long, and is to be built of brick, with stone trimmings. The old depot will be moved across the track and be used for the reception of freight. Work is to be commenced to-morrow, and it is the design of the Company to have it finished before the advent of cold weather. The village has reason to congratulate itself upon the action, thus long delayed, of the Company. WHITEWASHING BARNUM. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—In your issue of to-day I observe an editorial headed "Judge Barnum Suppresses Blackstone," which, it seems to me, ENDEAVORING TO DESTROY SOCIETY goes that gentleman great injustice. Believing ENDRAYORING TO DESTROY SOCIETY
as it existed, and therefore military organizations must be armed and equipped at the general expense ("at our expense," said Mr. McAuliffe parenthetically) for the purpose of suppressing those who had ideas and opinions contrary to those of established society. [Applause.] Strange fact that the Government
right organizations are made as expendent this to be unintentional, I have to request the insertion of the following: It is true that the Judge, in referring to the auxiliary right of English subjects to have arms for their defense, does not quote the words, "suitable to their condi-tion and degree, and such as are allowed by law," which is also declared by the same statute, and is indeed a public allowance under due re-strictions of the natural right of resistance and self-preservation, when the sanctions of society and laws are found insufficient to restrain the

trary to those of established society. [Applause.] Strange fact that the Government might own man-killers such as were assembled in the South Park at the public expense,—constitutionally do so,—and the Government (the same people who arm and equip them) say the people could not constitutionally arm themselves for the purpose of prepetuating all those moral sentiments which were worth perpetuation, and establishing in this country what its founders sought to do,—a republic in fact as well as in theory. There were thousands in the same predicament as the slaves were in the South; they dared not do as their consequences, which consequences were starvation and its attendant miseries for themselves and those dependent upon them. A "hideous, hell-commissioned monster," was threatening the welfare not alone of the leading element, but every class in every nation on the face of the earth. Some few thousands of people had discovered this monster, and were endeavoring to corner it, to hunt it down, and the whole power of the Government was invoked to suppress those who were pointing out this monster to society, and saying, "Here is the evil that threatens that were had saying, "Here is the evil that threatens that the same processes where it is the sound the suppress those who were pointing out this monster to society, and saying, "Here is the evil that threatens the destroy us." and laws are found insufficient to restrain the violence of oppression.

Judge Barnuny's reasons for not quoting this are obvious, and wholly exonerate him from the charge of suppressio ver!.

Page 143 of Cooley's Blackstone (the edition cited by the Judge throughout) makes of your quotation, including the foregoing, an entirely independent paragraph, spaced off by itself, no part of which was quoted by the Judge. Had he quoted it, of course he would have been compelled to quote as a corrective of the text Judge Cooley's note (21) to the passage, as follows: "Mr. Tucker, writing in 1802, calls attention to the fact that the Constitution of the United States (Second Amendment) declares that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, and this without any qualification as to their condition or degrees, arms shall not be infringed, and this without any qualification as to their condition or degrees, as is the case in the British Government. Whoever examines the Forest and Game laws in the British code will readily perceive that the right of keeping and bearing arms is effectually taken away from the people of England.

"The commentator himself informs us (Vol. 2, p. 412) that the prevention of popular insurrection and resistance to Government by disarming the bulk of the people is a reason oftener meant than avowed by the makers of the Forest and Game law."

It was through the competitive system that oneman-power prevailed in every department of
government and almost every department of
life. We had a President of the United States
who was not "our President," but the President
of us, "made by Tom Scott & Co. [Appiause.]
He took no atom of credit from the lounders of
the nation when he said that they
had falled practically to establish
a Republic. In Chicago alone there
were thousands of employes of the car companies, gas companies, rairoad companies, stockyards companies, backing-house companies, and
many of the employes of the Christian President of the Young Men's Christian Association,
who dared not vote as their consciences dictated. [Applause.] A body of people in this country had sanctioned the barter and trade in human beings, and chose for eight years as President of the so-called Republic a man who was
the owner and buyer and seller of human beings.

They (the Socialists) had proposed this far in THAT MONSTER WAS THE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM.

the owner and buyer and seller of human beings.

They (the Socialists) had proceeded this far in the agitation of the wage-system in a perfectly constitutional manner. Whenever their rights had been disputed by their opponents, without cringing or being cowardly, they had obeyed the law as it had been interpreted to them. They now intended to see that their opponents, who had accused them of being a lawless mob, obeyed the law as it was interpreted by those whom they (their opponents) had elected, and obeyed it as loyally as they (the Socialists) had done. [Applause.] It might be said that they were proceeding in an unconstitutional manner. Why were they backing their ballots.

BY MUSKET AND BULLET?

Judge Barnum's opinion, by which he clearly sacrificed a point rather than elaborate it. With reference to the phrase "such as are allowed by law," its omission amounts to nothing; it is not a mere definition. If it does not mean simply arms, then it means that the right to have arms at all shall depend upon their being allowed by law,—i.e., an act of Parliament. But if the British Parliament, in its omnipotence, has the right and power to allow or disallow the bearing of arms, it does not follow that our American Legislatures are equally omnipotent; hence the Judge very properly made no reference to Blackstone's phrase, "allowed by law," since such a reference would only have caused the necessity of pointing out the distinction between the English and American Constitutions as to the extent and limits of Legislative power,—a distinction not emphasized in your editorial.

The omnipotence of the British Parliament will appear from Blackstone: "This being the place," he says, "where that absolute despotic power, which must in all Governments rest somewhere, is intrusted by the Constitution of these Kingdoms. It can regulate or new model the succession to the Crown, as was done in a variety of instances in the reigns of King Henry VIII. and William III. It can alter the established religion of the land, as was done in a variety of instances in the reigns of King Henry VIII. and his three children. It can change and create afresh even the Constitution of the Kingdom and of the Parliaments themselves. It can, in short, do everything that is not naturally impossible,"—(I Black, Com., p. 116.)

"No such absolute and uncontrolled authority exists in the American Legislative bodies," is Cooley's note to the foregoing text, and it has the sanction of every Court in the country.

ALLEN C. Storx. Why were they backing their ballots
BY MUSKET AND BULLET?

He would tell them. And he did by stating his off-repeated assertion that the Republicans organized the First Regiment to back their ballots, and the Democrats the Second Regiment to back theirs. Whatever "odlum" attached to military organizations to back the ballot with the bullet and musket attached to the capitalistic class. It was necessary for those who sought to reach the people, who were "down and distressed." in order to prevent these from being intimidated by the

while they (the Socialists) desired in the most peaceful manner possible to do away with one-man power in this country and establish a co-operative industrial system—did not desire to do it in a bruial or cruel manner—in a lawful manner, if possible, they WOULD DO IT AT ALL HAZARDS.

[Applause.] Socialism had come to this world to stay until it should be practically recognized in the every-day affairs of life. [Applause.] It had come in obedience to the law of supply and demand. It had come because it was needed. It sprang from the eterusl principle of truth, and could not be crushed out. The most criminal ot all criminal acts was the silence of society on the subject,—the negligence to solve the wage problem. To this, and this alone, was to be attributed to a large extent the hatred engendered against capitalists in this country during the last five or six years. He denied the charge of uncontrollable ignorance on the gendered against capitalists in this country during the last five or six years. He denied the charge of uncontrollable ignorance on the part of the Socialists, and then said if they were ignorant it was on account of their surroundings. Wage-workers must not think that because they were not talkers—were not philosophers, or logicans, or mathematicians—they could not see the wrong of the existing state of things and were not on the right track. As to their condition they were wiser than their opponents. [Applause.] Socialism was to the last degree aggressive. He defied the capitalists to suppress the labor movement. He asked the wage slaves to rise in rebellion, and out of the ranks of "the tyrants" would come volunteers to help them. They were not going to beg as they had in the past that society take hold of the labor question and settle it in a fair manner, but would settle it themselves, if the capitalists did not. Chicago was geographically situated to lead the rising rebellion.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE GROTTKAU THE IRREPRESSIBLE GROTTKAU
had his turn next, and for a wonder didn't talk
two or three hours. On the contrary, his speech
tras very short. He congratulated his hearers
on the glorious victory won by the Socialists in
Circuit Court, but said they should not glorify
too much yet, for the capitalists would no doubt
make tremendous efforts to deprive them of
their rights when the matter comes up before
the Supreme Court, which tribunal would have
yet to act on the matter before their victory was
sensed. It was necessary to be armed to make ssured. It was necessary to be armed to make

asured. It was necessary to be armed to make a boid stand against the threatening attitude of the capitalists.

Grottikau's effort ended the speaking for the time being, the beating of drums when he quit calling the Lehr und Wehr Verein together for drill, which lasted half an hour.

After parade was dismissed, the bugle sounded again from the stand, and, when a hundred or two had gathered together. Capt. Bielefeld proceeded to address them. He referred to his arrest, and gave an outline of the habeas corpus case, saying that the origin of the Militis bill was a desire to get an appropriation for the different regiments. Referring to Judge Barnum's decision, he said such authorities were presented in the arguments that the Supreme Court would not dare to dispute them. [Applause.] He then spoke of some rumors "which had been set afloat on the grounds for the purpose of intimidating the people and decriving them of that satisfaction of enjoying the day of victory." A letter had been handed him by a police officer, and from that fact the most ridiculous interences had been drawn. One story was that a Governor's warrant had come; another that the Mayor had sent word that the proceedings must cease at once; a third that notice had been received that the militia were coming to disband them. The truth was that Supt. O'Donnell had written him that he had ordered six policemen to report to him to keep order and make arrests if necessary. Returning to the suit, he said they had every reason to be satisfied with the result. The suit was not one brought by the Lehr und Wehr Verein or by an individual against the State of Illinois, but it was the suit of the American people against oppression. [Cheers.]

There being no more orators available, the crowd dispersed over the grounds, and kept the "rejoicing" up intil early this morning, the military returning home as suited sheir convenience.

IOWA STATE FAIR.

A Review of Its Leading Features, Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, la., Sept. 5.—Unwise management and untoward circumstances during the past several years have been disastrous sto the State fairs. Last year rounded up with nearly a total failure; and, to complete the picture. premiums were paid to exhibitors,—the horse jockeys taking all the money to be given. It is seedless to say such a policy was ruinous. was resolved by a few of those who were deeply interested in the success of the State Society and in the good name of one of the best agri-cultural States in the Union, to take a new departure, and lift the overbur-dened and wrecked Society out of the slough of despond, and restore it to its legitimate place. It was di-

vested of itinerancy, and given a local habita-tion at the Capital of the State. Through the commendable zeal and great liberality of the citizens of Des Moines, an attractive and ample place was selected, and fitted up without atint of cost, with permanent fixtures and adornments, so that the people should be pleased and satisfied when they came to the fair. The whole manner of business was changed, and the affairs of the society placed in control of prac tical, intelligent representatives of the agricult ural class. Horse-jockeys and mountebanks ural class. Horse-jockeys and mountebanks were sent to the rear. The railroads responded to the general desire for success, and made liberal terms. The Chicago & Rock Island planked down nearly \$15,000 in a track to the grounds, and pledged itself to get the people from the city to the grounds cheaply and expeditionally. It redeemed itself handsomely. Such a rush and crowd were never known in the history of the fair; yet, not a single accident has occurred, nor a person injured, which is creditable, when it is known that the road runs through the heart of the city, thronged with vehicles and people, together with the regular traffic of the road. Des Moines did all that was expected of her, and more, too. To provide 40,000 strangers with food and sheiter, which is one-and-a-balf times its own population, was not easy, but it was done handsomely. So much for this end of the line.

more, too. To provide 40,000 strangers with 1000 and abelier, which is one-and-a-balf times its own population, was not easy, but it was done bandsomely. So much for this end of the intervence of the past, it could hardly have been looked for. The long rows of empty stalls for borses and cattle, the lengthened stretch of vacant pix-tyes, the nearly tenantless sheep-cotes, the bare popultry coops, and the beggravity alow of empty halls for farm products, and the beggravity halls for farm products, but the complex who, at the alianction to the multitude of recopie who, at the alianction to the multitude of recopie who, at the state there were the complex of Short-Horns, in the very home of Short-Horns, in the very long, yet, after all, it is a start in the right direction, as the Society has continued by the society, L. S. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, Phipy Niebols, of West Liberty, and Martin Flyns, of Des Moines, brought families raised by thome solves, and they were creditable. Mr. Coffin's cattle were driven direct from the prairies, where they have fed all sammer, not having been given a particle of other feed, to the cars for the plane of the state of

sheep-raising States in the Union. Had the empty cotes been filled with desnicable does the tale would have been compolete.

Vegetable Hall was barren of results; and had not the State Agricultural College come down with a large exhibit, the stranger would have concluded that lows was a poor country for vegetables. This is, I believe, the first instance in which this College has redeemed the reputation of the State in the line of its lestimate functions; and, considering the bad season for vegetables, it was a charitable thing to do.

The Machinery Department was a grand exhibit, and the interest of farmers in all the devices for labor-saving machiners was particularly noticeable in self-oinders and feed-mills. There was a general disapproval of wire for binding grain; and the genius who shall give a device to use twine will meet the universal demand.

Horticultural Hill was embellished with a fine display of fruit, under the circumstances. It was the general opinion of fruit-growers that the fruit shown represented an immense crop of insects, which had taken the bulk.

A feature added this vear was the Boys' and Girls' Department; and the display evidenced the wisdom of the addition.

The fast-horse part of the exhibit was simply a fraud. The Society, with a view to protection, joined the National Trotting Association, but failed to select experienced judges, and the jockeys played their nefarious tricks with perfect impunity, and awindled the public ourrareously. Scarce an honest race was made the first three days. Let the Society select a resident Board of Judges, good turf-men, and these rascally jockeys will cease their tricks, or keep away.

that future exhibits will be under the foster-eare of the Capital of the State, whose people have a pride in it, the people of the State at large will have greater assurance and zeal to give aid and support to it, and next year should bring a show worthy of the State.

A Stowaway Story.

Polladelphia Times.

Dr. Corr, of the American Steamship Company, says: "I was on a ship once, going to Rio, when they dragged out astowaway and put him to work. One day he came to me, and, being a man of fine address and education, had no difficulty in convincing me that he was escaping from a German literary institution where he had witnessed, as a second, a latal quel. He said as had money, and showed me several hundred pounds in notes of the Bank of Eurland. He was willing to be considered a stowaway in order that his name should not appear in the cabin list. Could I help him to get out of the ship at Riod. I readily promised, and gave him for £330 in Bank of England notes Mexican dolisrs and doubloons. He got out of the ship all right at Rio, and I carried my notes back to England, where I found, on attempting to deposit them in a bank, that they were base conterfeits, and that my intellectual stowaway was an escaped burglar and forger, and that I had become his victim."

DEATHS. MADDEN—Sept. 6, at 7 o'clock, at his late residence, South Morgan-st., Patrick Maedden, aged 32 years. His remains will be taken by carriagres to the Church of the Holy Family, then by cars to Calvary Cemeter, Tuesday, Sept. 9. Friends are invited to attend. TRAUB—Sept. 6. Frederick Tranb. aged 29 years. Funeral from Jordan's, undertaker, 114 Monroe-st., 'needay morning, at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday morning, at 9 o'elock.

BURDICK—At 485 West Erie-st., Sunday, Sept. 7, at 3 p. m., Mrs. Mary A. Burdick, aged 47 years 3 months 7 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GANNON—Sunday, Sept. 7, Maggie, beloved wife of James Gannon, aged 32 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 52 Main-st., Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 10 a. m., to 8t. Bridget's Church, and thence to Calvary.

A light is from our household gone,

A voice we loved is stilled:

A place is vacant in our home.

Which never, never can be filled.

PHE FIRST R. R. CLUB WILL HOLD AN IN-portant business meeting at their hall Tuesday equested to attend promptly. AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

VICKER'S THEATRE. Every Evening, Wednesday and Sature Matinees, Till Further Notice,

DENMAN THOMPSON JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

Seats can be secured ten days in advance. AUCTION SALES. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,

TRADE SALE Will be held as follows: Tuesday, Sept. 9, Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

Wednesday, Sept. 10, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Cutlery, Underwear, &c. Thursday, Sept. II, BOOTS & SHOES

Friday, Sept. 12, Dry Goods and Notions. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE Tuesday, Sept. 9, 9:30 a. m., Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Hammers, Hostery, Press Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

A Large Line of Kip & Calf Brots. A Large Line of Buff & Calf Shoes. A Large Line of Goat & Kid Polish. A Large Line of Grain & Serge Polish A Large Line of Kid & Goat Button. A Large Line of Grain & Buff Button. A large line of Goat & Kid Side Lace.

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

GREAT TWO DAYS' TRADE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION,
Tuesday and Thursday Mornings, Sept. 9
and 11, at 9 o'clock each day.
First-class line of New Fall Goods to be closed out.
JAS. P. MONAMARA. Aucty.

MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, Ice-cream Salcon. Fixtures, such as Counters, Show-cases, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glasswares, etc., etc. Also Furniture of the family declining be usekeeping-sale nervolvers.

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